

Earth First!



Ostara 1991

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

March 20th

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THREE DOLLARS



The march goes on...

"Quit? I'd Rather Die!"

Ohio EF! Takes on Mount Graham

BY C.B.

Believe it or not there are Earth First!ers in Ohio. I know because I'm one of them. My roommate is the other one. No, Ohio isn't just coal miners, hog farmers, and corn growers. A few bona-fide second growth tree huggers actually live in this state. Let me tell you what we've been doing for the past year. We've been fighting for Mt. Graham and our Nation's environmental laws. It seems the real eco-terrorists have destroyed most of the wild and now the want to destroy the pieces of paper that protect the rest of it, our laws. Think about it. They are attacking the laws prohibiting drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. They are going after the Wilderness Act in the Gila. They are messing with the Endangered Species Act in the old growth, spotted owl habitat, and now the National Environmental Policy Act on Mt. Graham.

Well we here in Ohio heard about this Mt. Graham thing through the Greenfire show in early 1990 and found out that Ohio State University is one of the key collaborators. That show and that info was the spark we needed. That next day we held a rally on campus, got about 45 people and a lot of publicity. Ohio State higher-ups didn't think much about it, since they thought it was just a bunch of outside agitators on a good day. In September we got going again. We had a protest outside the administration building. We got rowdy, had some fun, and presented a list of demands to the fellow that could stop this destruction, Ohio State president Gordon Geek, oops, I mean Gee. They started to worry a little bit about us now. When some of us approached Cappriotti, the astronomer in charge of the project, he cussed at us and ran away. Anyway, we started getting more people on campus involved, sending letters that sort of thing. We then organized the mother of all protests, at

least for Ohio EF!ers.

We spread the word around about Mt. Graham and Ohio State's dirty dealings. Took out a newspaper ad and everything. Then in November we held a protest, again, in front of the administration building. Two hundred, drum bangin', screamin' greenies came out. We had a heck of time. The OSU higher-ups were shittin' themselves. I just want to add here that, in response to the bad publicity Ohio State was getting due to our actions the astronomy department hired a marketing firm to deal with us. They are paying this firm 50,000 a year it is reported.

All during this time Ohio State's main arguments were that they were following all the laws (How is exempting yourself from the law following them?), and that all the impact studies have been done (They were proven fraudulent).

We finally hooked up with Arizona Earth First! and other pivotal people from the Maricoupal Audubon Society and the Coalition to Save Mount Graham. They came to Ohio and on January 28 we met with representatives from Ohio State. They told us that we were just against development and that our reasoning was emotional and not rational. Well Fuck them! If the destruction of a unique ecosystem, the circumvention of our environmental laws, and the unethical dealings of institutions that are supposed to be role models aren't something to get emo-

Montana Marches against Rape

BY TIMOTHY BECHTOLD

So many citizen's marches have trampled through the streets of Missoula, Montana, lately that you might be led to think that Missoula built its broad avenues for pedestrians to perambulate (but muscle rig riders continually beg to differ). Peace marches in January turned to anti-war marches in February, which in turn evolved into marches against George Bush's energy policy in March. That Bush bastard is really getting to be even more of a pain in the ass! Now he wants to rip apart wilderness to get at the possibility of "energy" that may be in there somewhere, and one place his henchmen, the Freddies, have been pushing to rape is the Badger-Two Medicine along Montana's Rocky Mountain Front. Citizens have mobilized against the drilling permits issued by the Forest Service at every step in the Bureaucratic process: We have written comments during the scoping, during the DEIS, we have went to public meetings and open houses, and the Freddies lied at every juncture. Of course, all they ever wanted to do was rape our public lands, because that is, after all, what they do best.

I don't think I can count how many times I have been in marches and rallies to protect the Badger-Two Med, it seems we've had them twice or three times every year, whenever the Freddies pushed their rape agenda one level closer to penetration. Sometimes four or five hundred of us have bellowed, chanted, sang, waved signs and hung banners, bitched, moaned and waxed wroth time and time again, but each time the Freddies just kept their eyes on their oily prize, for oil derricks were all their beady little gimlet-eyes could see when they looked down on Hall Creek from their airplane rides over the Two Med. If the Freds can ravage the Badger, they figure they have the precedent to do just about anything that they want to in any roadless area, so they are pushing hard. The Bush bastard's little energy war only seemed to make the Freddies pant a little harder in their eagerness to jump the Badger-Two Medicine, and they found that the only decision they could come to in the FEIS was to drill, drill, drill.

And so we marched, marched, marched (and wrote our appeal, appeal, appeal) yet one more time, hoping to absorb inspiration from our kindred spirits to try

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Mount Graham defenders show Ohio State administration what they think about the scopes.

tional and pissed-off about then I don't want to waste anymore oxygen, I'd rather die.

Scotty and Mike of the Friends of Mt. Graham did a roadshow. Inspiring as hell, made people cry, got people fired up. We had the most effective rally to date.

On January 30, we held a mock funeral for Mt. Graham. We had Alumni, astronomy majors, executives in three piece suits. There was emotion, humor, rage. Two days later the Board of Trustees, who were supposed to vote on the funding of this project, cancelled Mt. Graham from their agenda. The astronomy department now has to raise the money privately instead of using school money. It seems we have claimed a small victory for now. We have made it hard for the collaborators to go on with this project, but it is still alive. If we give up now we will lose Mt. Graham and NEPA.

For information write: Ohio EF! at PO Box 141356, Columbus, Ohio 43214

EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

Subscription is \$20 a year

POB 5176 * MISSOULA, MONTANA 59806 * 406-728-8114



How we work

Last issue, we put forth a subtle, cleverly-crafted request that those of you who would like to work on the Earth First! journal should contact us about journeying to Missoula for an issue or two. Alas, it appears that we have been *too* subtle. What we meant to say was: Get Your Butts to Missoula!

Oh, my. Let's try this again. Our Wild Rockies collective vision for the journal is based upon a revolving editorship, and it relies on participation from the movement to be effective. Here's how we think it's supposed to work:

- Out of seven editorial positions, four are of the semi-permanent variety (minimum six issues). This provides continuity.
- The remaining three positions range in duration from one to three issues. This provides variety.
- No one may work on more than six out of eight issues in a given year. This is to prevent notions of "MY" journal from developing, as well as to allow for the fun things in life which require total unemployment status.
- Free housing is available at the journal office (There are separate bedrooms, never fear), and all editorial collective members receive the same stipend of \$200/month. Short-term editors pay their own way to and from Missoula.

Past criticism leveled at the journal has often cited "closed door" editorship as a source of many problems. We're trying to eliminate this concern by encouraging aspiring collective editors to commit to a month or three producing the journal in the Wild Rockies.

So far, putting out the journal has been strictly a Wild Rockies

affair, although a couple of individuals *almost* made it here for this issue. We anticipate that as the weather turns to spring, more activists, writers, and editors will be interested in spending some time in Montana. Although we like spring too, this journal comes out all the year round, and we hope that some of you will be brave enough to live in our northern clime during the winter as well.

Much of the above is subject to revision during the 1991 Round River Rendezvous. Until then, we are waiting for the droves of EF!ers who will be signing up, in advance, for the months they would like to be in Montana. So hurry! Quit complaining about bad headlines, pompous prose, stultifying lay-out and unimaginative articles. We *dare* you to get out here and make it better. See you here.

Tabloids

We get a lot of inquiries at the journal requesting information about specific issues and the Earth First! movement in general. We refer most of these to local organizers or other groups, and we send folks a tabloid introducing the concepts of Earth First!. Many of our inquiries have been coming from young people, and we're planning on putting out a Tabloid for Young Radicals in the near future. Any contributions to or suggestions about this would be welcome.

Earth First! has periodically issued tabloids on specific issues, to be used to educate the public and stir them to action. A current example is the Guide to Killing Roads which we're currently carrying. We'd like to revive and republish the Grizzly Bear Tabloid, and again, we welcome any contributions or suggestions to this.

OAKS

Limbs of gnarled wooden time
Bark as rough as thunder
Strong as claws against a fence,
The oaks live and grow like warrior ghosts of Buddha,
Like unflinching guards of forest culture.
Three hundred years, a reach
Made by a stalwart oak with branches muscled
Under the lessons of the sun,
The nectar of the rain,
The love and censure of the wind,
All inside a hide as tough as starlight
A bark as deep as history.
Oaks grow as old as questions adrift
On the barren planks of modern time.
There is nothing like an oak for strength,
Nothing like an oak for comfort.

—JENNY HOEGLER

EARTH FIRST!

Ostara

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Although we do not accept the authority of the hierarchical state, nothing herein is intended to run us afoul of its police power.

Submissions are welcomed and should be typed or carefully printed, *double spaced*, and sent with an SASE if return is requested. Electronic submissions are even better, either on Macintosh disks or via Econet (send to "earthfirst"). Art or photographs (black & white prints preferred, color prints or slides OK) are desirable to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested. Please include explicit permission to reprint slides. Due to our tight budget, no payment is offered except for extra copies of the issue.

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Gatherer of Poesies: Art Goodtimes

Contributing artists to this issue include:
Peggy Sue McRae, Nagasake, Claus Sievert, nogan, Lourdes Fuentes-Williams, Canyon Frog, Lone Wolf Circles, B. Carter, Patty Karl, Wayne Miller, Jackie Taylor, Robert Cremins, D. N. Varmint, Gila Trout, Gina Litherland, and sundry unidentified others.

Additional Contributing artists to the last issue included:
Peg Millett, Peggy Sue McRae, J. Luoma, Millipede, Lone Wolf Circles, Marcy Willow, and a few we haven't identified.

Printed on recycled paper (65% recycled fiber, for now, but we're still aiming for 100%).

OSTARA the Vernal Equinox March 20 also called Alban Eilir, is one of the "Lesser Sabbats" of the Wiccan year, celebrated in a fire and fertility festival that marks the beginning of Spring.

SCHEDULE

The *Earth First! Journal* is published 8 times a year on the solstices, equinoxes, and cross-quarter days: November 1, December 21 or 22 (Winter Solstice), February 2, March 21 or 22 (Vernal Equinox), May 1, June 21 or 22 (Summer Solstice), August 1, and September 21 or 22 (Autumnal Equinox). Deadlines for articles, artwork and ads are three weeks before the cover date. The newspaper is mailed Third Class on the cover date. Subscriptions cost \$20 a year. First Class delivery is available for \$15 extra a year. Surface delivery outside the USA is available for \$30; airmail delivery overseas is available for \$45 a year.

Subscriptions or questions should be sent to: Earth First!, POB 5176, Missoula, MT 59806





We will try to print all letters whenever possible, but we don't like printing drivel, so don't send it. We will print a representative sample of letters expressing the same views. Contact us if you feel your opinion was not expressed. Type or neatly print and double-space your letters. Indicate if you wish to remain anonymous. Send letters to P.O. Box 5176, Missoula MT 59806. The opinions expressed here represent only their authors, and are not official positions of the Earth First! journal staff or movement.

Dear Earth Patriots,

I was elated to see the journal re-surface. Again it is packed with revealing information and stories which need to be voiced now.

More than anything, I treasure articles on monkeywrenching. Give us more! Stories, instructions, tips—no names needed. As destruction of our ecosystems becomes more radical, ecotage will emerge increasingly in the mainstream theater. Just because Foreman isn't paying for an ad for *Ecodefense* shouldn't mean that ordering info can't be provided (Ned Ludd Books, P.O. Box 5141, Tucson, AZ 85703).

I've enclosed another letter which surely inspires us to open up our copy of *Ecodefense* and put the pages into practice. I read about "Beef First!" in a local timber newsletter and sent for info. Wilshire Blvd. office—L.A. (see p. 7-ed.) Have these people ever seen grazed land before? There aren't any meadows near Wilshire Blvd., I know—I took a piss there once and a sky-scraper got in the way. Keep the wise words coming.

—RED FIR ROAMER

Editorial reply (in five part harmony): We now carry the aforementioned *Ecodefense* for our consumers' amusement (see our trinket section). Many readers have expressed the desire for more material about monkeywrenching. We'd like to see this too, but since none of us have any experience in this area, of course, we must depend on articles, letters, instruction and exciting accounts from you roving writers out there. Send us the stuff everyone should hear, but please be careful not to include any incriminating details or fingerprints. The techniques for anonymous communication are discussed in *Ecodefense*, now available from our... but we said all that. Incidentally, if you write "Please Burn" on your correspondence to us we will, once we have consigned it to the anonymity of our electronic box.

Dear SFB

As I am the individual referred to by Lisa Henry in her article "Ecotrans," published in the February issue, who was brash enough to deviate from the official action rules and leave a note concerning the possible wrenching of the fellerbuncher, I would like to be given the chance to publicly respond.

It is my understanding that most participants in the action privately supported my leaving the note, as many of them related this to me at the public part of the action. After our original plans for a banner hanging and lockdown at the buncher had been undermined by local liberals and those afraid of retaliation by Okerstrom I felt that an effective action in the woods was still necessary. The idea of leaving a note stating that machinery fluids may have been spiked was a way of shutting down the logging operation without actually committing a felony

and exposing fellow activists to the chance of being arrested and convicted for vandalism.

In the early morning hours preceding the Ecotrans action myself and several other warriors entered the woods, to the knowledge of the rest of the assembled activists. At the fellerbuncher we hung a banner and covered the machinery with silent agitators, all previously agreed upon by the group, including the ones who did not go into the woods. At this point I left the note. I feel that the presence of the banner and agitators alone would have prompted the machinery operators to replace engine fluid, knowing that EF! had made a nighttime visit, note or not. Signed "Love and Peace, Earth First!" the note was merely a way to make sure this happened.

You are very naïve, Lisa, to feel that you were put in danger from the note alone. Every time that we stand up against the land rapers we take risks, whether we are participating in a civil disobedience action or in monkeywrenching. My action placed you in no more danger from Steve Okerstrom than was already present from the Ecotrans action. You also seem disappointed that you were unable to block a full logging truck on its way out. Isn't it better that no trucks were able to carry logs to the mill that day? With the few people present that were willing to risk arrest that day, a blockade could not have accomplished this. If the group was deprived of anything that day it was the chance to feed a personal need to gratify their egos by blocking a logging truck. You should be happy that the logging operation was shut down, regardless of whose action it was, period!

I wish I'd have burned the damned thing!!!

—THE LONE ASSHOLE

Dear SFB:

I am generally in agreement with most issues raised by EF!. It is great that there is a radical environmental movement. Indeed, it is going to take radical actions to ensure that the Earth remains a sustainable source of life, for all of life, including human. However, one area in which I take great disagreement with is in the alliance of radical environmental/ecologists with the radical anti-hunting/animal rights lunatics. I am new to the EF! movement and was rather surprised to recognize such an alliance in the last issue of the *EF! Journal*. It was disheartening to see an article like "Sab the Bastards" in an environmentally oriented journal. While not being a hunter myself, and not even eating mammalian meat, I recognize that hunting has had a place in the natural evolution of life on this Earth for thousands of years.

Admittedly, hunting as known to modern Euro-Americans is not the balanced sacred act of hunting as it was/is to traditional Native Americans or the

Euro-Pagans. Sport hunting can be a sick act of blood letting for only the joy of blood letting. Native Americans hunted in a sacred manner, asking for forgiveness of their four-legged brothers, using the entire animal for either food or clothing, and taking only what they needed for survival. Hunting has become sport over the years as survival was no longer the issue, as we have developed the concepts of "free time" and recreation, within frameworks of a society of consumptive excesses. Hunting, whether by humans or by our four-legged predator brothers, has its place in the natural scheme of things. It is the natural population control mechanism; if the prey is not predated upon its population will soar, and death by starvation will occur. That is the nature of things. If humans are a part of the natural order, then the human predator is a natural part of life. Unfortunately, other predators have been eliminated in many areas. Until these critters are reintroduced to their former habitats the human predator is the only population control mechanism they have, short of starvation. Which is more humane, death by gun or by starvation?

The anti-hunting animal rights extremists do not understand the natural world. Their views are not a balanced view. It is extremely harmful for the environmental movement to form an alliance with these groups. Such an alliance will alienate a much larger segment of the human population, the hunters and outdoorsmen, from the greater environmental movement. Hunters and fishermen are a large potential ally in the cause to save life on Earth.

When the forests begin to die on a massive scale from the effects of acid rain, when the waters will no longer support the elusive Rainbow trout, when the Earth's temperature has risen due to the greenhouse effect, and the "game" animals migrate out of their no longer suitable habitat, hunters and fishermen will join in the ranks of the radical environmentalists. This is a potential ally too large and powerful to alienate for a few mambi pambi bambi lickers.

—RAMBLIN JIM

Dear Cabezas de Caca,

The final issue from Tucson (Dec. 1990) included an excellent essay by Chris Manes entitled "Why I am a Misanthrope." I found his assessment of *homo disgustus* to be right on the mark: accurate, convincing, and absolutely irrefutable.

But then, in your most recent issue (appropriately, the first issue from Missoula, Feb. 1990), you printed an excrementitious piece of eco-femme idiocy by Judi Bari in which she attempts to rebut Manes with an essay entitled "Why I am not a Misanthrope." A better title would have been "Why I am an Ignorant Shithead."

What better way to mark the transition from Tucson to Missoula, eh? The precipitous descent from Manes to Bari epitomizes the downfall of EF!

Judi, of course, is fresh from her resounding "success" as organizer of Redwood Summer, a futile action which she doomed from the start and turned into an embarrassment for every real EF!er. Representing a proud, kick-ass group of people whose motto was "No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth," Judi tried her best to kiss up to and compromise with the loggers while denouncing monkeywrenching. It was truly a maggot-gagging, ignominious display, effective in saving precisely zero old-growth redwood trees.

And now she presumes to counter Manes' eloquent arguments with the same old tired feminist drivel, arguing that "the problem is not humans, it's white males."

Give us a break, Bari. Behind every aggressive white male stands a pampered female, wheedling, whining and conniving, clamoring for more comforts and commodities. If you take any

group of civilized people and set them down in the jungle with instructions to live like the Guatemalan Quiche, the women will set up such a din of bitching and caterwauling that the men will be forced to pave over the jungle and invent refrigerators and automobiles just to shut them up!

As for your contention that the Quiche—who currently live in harmony with nature—are inherently better than white men, I reply that ignorance is no redemption. If these people possessed the know-how and the hardware—chainsaws and shotguns, for example—they'd start cutting down the forest and snuffing other species, just like the rest of us. This has been proven time and again. Manes is right: given the opportunity, the rest of the world mimics us.

I would like to see Judi Bari practice what she preaches. Woman, get thee to Guatemala! Live with the Quiche. Good riddance.

—KEN SHELTON JR., Ojai, CA

Dear SFB:

Judi Bari hath spoken: the real cause of the environmental crisis is "white technocratic men" (*Why I Am Not A Misanthrope*). This must come as a shock to the wildlife of Japan, India, Ecuador, Madagascar, China, Rwanda, where there are very few white males, technocratic or otherwise, and hence by Bari's logic, no environmental problems. We needn't grieve for the New Zealand Moa, the largest bird ever to exist, since it was hunted to extinction by nonwhite Maori tribes. The ecological damage caused by the Aztecs (who were matrilineal) and Easter Islanders is apparently a trifle in Bari's race and gender based "analysis."

Not surprisingly, by seeing ecocide as a "male trait," Bari elevates herself beyond taking responsibility for her actions. She can have a couple of kids and still wring her hands that "human population is totally out of control." Without white technocratic males to blame, one might think she was being hypocritical.

Obviously, there is a technological class in this country dominated by white males that is a central part of the problem. But to base one's entire analysis of the environmental crisis on this fact is laughable. Bari is welcome to her ideological quirks that neglect the past and the real world, but please spare us such racist, sexist, reductionism in a journal dedicated to recovering the wild.

—TERRY CLAUDEL

Hey Foot Head:

Here's my idea.

All we need to do is enforce all the original treaties between Native Americans and European Industrial man—confine the bastards to New England, Florida, and maybe L.A. We could double our moral imperative, leave the Unreachables a little speck of ground to chew on, and secure the survival of (nearly) all remaining species—all by enforcing the most ancient of common-law principles, the law of contracts.

Of course, we'll need some type of enforcement mechanism...

—TERRAPIN

Dear Fellow EF!er

Thanks for keeping us informed about the journal changes. Personally, I wouldn't touch that scene with a ten foot cattle prod. Local activities take up so much time that participation on the editorial staff is out of the question anyway. It sounds like you've set things up to be about as difficult as possible. I wish you luck, and look forward to the results of the process. Please don't take on any more advertising. Keep it dangerous, wild, radical and moving. Keep up the resistance and the humor! For diversity,

—THE DANCING NUDI BRANCHES

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Dear Shit for Brains,

There are many forms of censorship. The worst are those that we impose upon ourselves. Either we believe these so unconsciously or are so indoctrinated on them that we are not even aware of the self-censorship. Now, acculturation has always included thought control. The only question is to what degree. It begins at birth, and it continues throughout our schooling and into our personal and political life. The most efficient control is the type that you impose upon yourself without any state intervention.

I have been wondering recently about what new political policies could I endorse. What could get me excited enough to care about anything in Washington? I have found most of politics to be too greedy, self-serving, and pompous-assed to get involved. Sordid and boring. The possibilities of success have seemed too remote to be worth the energy and frustration. Maybe I don't have the patience for it, but it's hard to when so much of the environment is getting devastated so fast. All politics, be they totalitarian or democratic, have been ultimately speciesist. Sure, I vote, but that is only one day a year. Ecotage has been much more satisfying in knowing that you have actually accomplished something. You just can't take it back. No lobbying, pleading or compromise. You just do it. Ecotage can be everyday, and ecotage can be forever.

But if I were writing my campaign platform, what new ideas would I support? I imagine that long articles could be written on each of these topics below, but I'll just state my conclusions. Without boring you any further, here goes a short list of my unthinkable thoughts:

- 1) No tax deductions on any children. Tax penalties on the third and any subsequent children. This would not apply to adopted children.
- 2) No additional entitlements beyond the first natural child. Yes it's not the child's fault, but it's not mine either. The parents must know beforehand.
- 3) Paid governmental bonuses for sterilizations. The bonuses would be higher for women, higher for the fewer number of natural children the person already has, and lower for older persons.
- 4) Massive governmental programs on contraceptive research. Governmental subsidies for Norplan inserts. Government-subsidized funding on contraception for those who cannot pay.
- 5) Prohibition of immigrant families with more than 2 children.
- 6) Reduce immigration quotas by 90%. We should be sending the world the message that there is no place else to go.
- 7) Break diplomatic relations with the Vatican. What the fuck is a church doing with an embassy anyhow? Let's have international separation of church and state. Or if not, then let's at least recognize the Druids, pagans, and Malaysian tree worshippers. We could always restore "intimate" relations with the Vatican after they abandon their pro-breeder policies and get more imaginative in bed. But I'll pass on that.
- 8) No food and resource aid to overpopulated, environmentally ravaged areas of the world where those in power are not taking effective measures against those problems. We should announce the criteria clearly beforehand. This may or may not change those governments' policies, but it would sure make them think seriously about it for the first time. As a corollary, we should be willing to assist with education and environmentally sound programs with countries that cooperate.
- 9) Ban all beef and meat imports into the US. End all subsidies that the meat and animal products industries in the US receive.
- 10) Not controversial enough? Mandatory sterilization of mothers who give birth to drug or alcohol-damaged children. Castration of convicted violent or recidivist rapists.
- 11) End all government funding on

human infertility research.

12) Increase the federal gasoline tax by 25 cents a year for the next fifteen years. Use the taxes for energy research, perhaps partial gas subsidies for the poor, and national debt reduction. But get the price of gas up much higher and keep it there. Buckminster Fuller once stated that, geologically speaking, the price of gas is a million dollars a gallon, so \$5 a gallon is not too much to pay today.

13) Drop the one-man, one-vote speciesism of democracy. Acknowledge that we in the US are a PAC-ocracy and a TV-ocracy and start restructuring political institutions to include the survival of biospheres. Begin by creating an "other-life-forms" ombudsman position.

14) Restraint of Consumptionist Advertising indoctrination. While the world is being ground up, mass media advertising is hellbent intent on cloning the rest of the world's humanoids into becoming zombie consumerists. When the products being huckstered are especially destructive, we must be willing to consider restraint of indoctrination. Yes, then call it censorship, but we must begin to think of where freedom to indoctrinate ends and freedom to think begins.

15) Build in the environmental cost of products into their prices.

16) Opposition to all war on the basis that it is environmentally catastrophic and that the other species of the biosphere are completely innocent.

There, something to offend everybody. There goes my votes. I can hear the shrieks of "sexist," "racist," and "misanthropic" now. Typical speciesist reactions.

I am interested in other people's unthinkable/unspeakable thoughts. What are the private feelings that you have but are afraid to say? Do you cheer when the bull gores the matador? Do you feel that AIDS is just Gaia's first whisper? What do you think the fifth horseperson will be? Please write to the letters to the editors column. I would like to hear your "unthinkable" thoughts.

—FERAL APE

Dear EF!

Congratulations on your December 21 article, "EF! and the FBI - A Strained Relationship." I am an attorney and have worked with radical activists for many years and your article was extremely well-written, insightful and important. It is SO good and SO important, that I suggest you run it once a year to remind people of the dangers of government infiltration and disruption, and what to do about it.

Your article details important safeguards which can be taken, most importantly not telling ANYONE about sensitive things they don't NEED TO KNOW. I also advocate that activists find out some biographical data about people they are unsure of. As your article says, "The cover of agents and informers is rarely so grand as to include a large supporting cast." Agents (not so true of informers) will never disclose simple stuff like where and when they went to high school, work history, best friend, where their parents and other family members live and work, etc.

Another important point should be made in connection with your article - DONT TALK! Many activists do not know that they are under no obligation to answer any questions of law enforcement officers. After the arrest of the Arizona 5, for example, FBI agents went to the homes and work places of people associated with the five, and asked all kinds of questions. Some people answered their questions, probably because they thought they had no choice, or because they didn't think they were saying anything harmful. This is a serious mistake.

It is very intimidating when agents come around asking questions. The weight of authority and tradition create a feeling that you should answer. They are also trained to ask questions in a way

that increases the inherent intimidation and compels a response. Thus, if you don't want to help them, it is important to be prepared to resist.

It is a crime to lie to cops, but there is nothing wrong with not answering at all. My advice to people who don't want to help the government convict their friends is to answer each and every question by saying "I have nothing to say to you." Remember, the government is asking questions in order to convict people, not in order to help them or even to discern the truth. They will never use your answers to help your friends. They will only use the information to hurt them, if they can. It is also important to remember that questions and answers which seem innocent to you could actually be harmful to your friends. It is dangerous to guess what information is or isn't helpful, or otherwise try to outsmart them. It is far safer to simply refuse to answer any questions.

One other point in connection with your article. While activists must be alert and careful about the possibility of informants, agents, provocateurs, they must also avoid being overly paranoid. This often takes the form of cliquishness which can be a turn-off for people who are not in with the "in crowd." There is no magic solution because the problem is created by the real contradiction between wanting to recruit new people into the activist ranks and the need to keep agents and informants out. New people should be made to understand that a little paranoia is healthy, and why. Sincerely,

—RICHARD EIDEN, Oceanside, CA

Earth First!

I am a supporter and an admirer of Earth First! I also want you to know that I support your theories and tactics with the exception of one — killing cattle. The cattle industry is man-made damage to the environment, and its the cows that must suffer and die at your hands. I do however agree that the livestock industry takes a death toll on this planet.

I have some suggestions that may or may not be doable, but I am going to throw them out there for consideration. The bacteria *Brucellosis* when introduced to a herd can be disastrous, causing females to abort their first calves. This could be financial suicide, especially if the herd is not inoculated. I have also read studies that say inoculation is only about 60% effective. For those who are looking for alternative ways to sabotage and cripple the cattle industry, ways of implementing this might be worth checking into. A positive aspect of this is that it is only an abortion, so it does not kill the cow.

Good luck, and keep up the good work.

—AN EAST COAST SUPPORTER

Open Letter to Earth First!

"Reports of our death have been greatly exaggerated."

At every show I did, and in the countless letters, I have been asked if Earth First! is finished. These are the bulk of journal readers, those who may be outside the main activist core but nonetheless attend benefits, contribute money, and may show up at a demonstration. Their information comes from what they read, which has been a few individuals sounding a death-knell. No, we are not "finished." I also found that the same small proportion of activists continue to the legal and para-legal work undaunted, and amazed at the media hype. They are too busy to deal with it. Bonnie is still in the woods, and Jasper's Task Force computer may be the ultimate monkeywrench!

I never knew what "family" meant, even before running away from home. For an intense, hard to get along with Viking on an isolated Indian pueblo, "tribe" was something of mythic dreamtime. What survives all dissension and differences, is the tribe I finally found. Now seems like a good time to thank you all from the bottom of my heart for accepting us "contraries," for staying connected and committed, for giving so much of yourselves for the Earth. Now is the time for a redoubling of our efforts. For rendezvous and campfires (even "back East!"). When there is no central power structure, we need to circle to make council. We are living up to the primal, anarchist, tribalist model once espoused by a long-haired Dave Foreman. Lively up!

The journal found an editor's chair that swivels, up in Montana. The call is out for ever-more spirited artwork (c'mon Roger, Brush Wolf, Turk, Waldmire, Trout, and those who've never submitted). Philosophic and strategic analysis needn't follow any "party" line. (Get with it Manes, don't quit us now Devall, hey Abram, Mor, Picket, Kelpie!). And let's get back to sending in exciting, funny, strategically important coverage of actions, accompanied by graphic photographs!

Of course, action articles require ever more challenging, meaningful, radical, and effective acts. The best way to answer all those who wonder if anyone still puts the "Earth First!" is to show them all what we can do. Salud! Vaya con Gaia,

—LONE WOLF

Dear Like-Minded Illk!

So here I am, trapped in a freight yard in Fresno, CA, hoping my ride south will stop to pick me up. I've been here four hours, the sun's gone down, and it's wonderful soaking up the sights and sounds of industrial civilization at its grungiest. It's so cozy here I never want to leave, with my back against a dumpster and a gravel pit beneath my butt. Soon I'll be looking for a warm, inviting boxcar bedroom, but in the meantime I'll write my friends.

I come to you as an agent provocateur of that oracle of truth, Live Wild or Die! Yes, we will all enjoy another issue but we need your help. Break out those mighty swords of resistance and start writing. In particular, RANTS! The new LWOD will include a couple pages of rants. Rant about your loves and hates. I'm sure we all have a few things we feel opinionated about. Well, send 'em in. How do you feel about cows, humans, wolves, nonviolence, meat, college, cities, anarchy, shoplifting (proletarian shopping), cars, etc., etc., etc. Do you want the last word on Redwood Summer or a few other hot topics? Or write an inspiring rant in defense of the wild.

Just write the damn things and soon. Try to keep 'em short (300-500 words) but don't feel limited by length. No rules. Logic is not necessary. No apologies. No holds barred. But don't delay, write them today, and send them to: Rants c/o Skwatter Rot, PO Box 2981, Santa Cruz, CA 95063-2981. Live Wild!

—SKWATTER ROT



Like Father, Like Son

BY NEW MEXICO EF!

Just when you thought you swore you'd never hang another banner, a peace activist calls you up one Tuesday morning to tell you that Manuel Lujan, Secretary of Interior, is coming to town to head up a conference on oil and gas development in New Mexico. Manuel... he's beginning to make James Watt look like an environmentalist. Then, because his son was recently convicted for raping a woman, the thought flashes through your mind, "yeah, like father, like son...." Who (of our ilk anyway) could pass up an opportunity like that? This is a chance to be really crass.

You begin to visualize a banner saying exactly that. And, in case some people might not get it, you visualize another one saying, "Lujan raped my mother," with a picture of the earth (for the really dense). You visualize Manuel's face turning red, his blood pressure rising as he tries to mask his embarrassment. Gosh, hope he doesn't have another heart attack...

I knew we were really going to do it as I watched my friends throughout the day. Every so often, one of them would snicker, shake their head, and mumble, "like father, like son...." This was too good, even for a bunch that had vowed never to hold up another banner.

So, Wednesday morning bright and early, we arrived at the Marriott Hotel, banners waiving to welcome Manuel back to Albuquerque. Nothing fancy; no daring climbing stunts. we didn't call the media and we planned nothing illegal. We

merely stood there, polite and on the sidewalk, offering our opinion. Humorously enough, the coffee and donuts were set up right in front of a picture window — facing us. Our day was made when we saw Lujan himself looking at us. He stared at us coldly, coffee in hand, appearing to maintain himself well enough — at least on the outside. We had to laugh however, when hotel employees came outside soon after with big fake adobe walls and attempted to erect them between Us and Them. Since they were styrofoam they didn't stand up long on such a windy day.

Mission accomplished, we would've left then, but alas, the media had arrived in full force. Now, in addition to our anti-banner vow, most of us have taken similar anti-media vows. Nevertheless, I gotta tell you that 6:00 found us all down at the local pub watching ourselves on big screen TV, and for once, it was worth it:

"...The people who remained at the conference had tears in their eyes from more than just the stench..." (Apparently, some unruly protestor had dropped a stink bomb in the conference! One man being interviewed said it smelled like a cross between dog doo and double vomit.) For one of the main topics being discussed was the need to raise gas prices in New Mexico. The only alternative to oil being discussed by this group of big wigs was, of course, nuclear.

Meanwhile, the picture switches to a couple of masked protestors holding The Banner. The



New Mexico welcomes Manny Lujan, Secretary of Slaughter.

newsman explains how the protestors are equating Manuel with his son who is in jail for rape. The camera closes in on a confrontation between one of the bandana-clad protestors and a man in a suit.

"We're here to protest the war and to protest the oil companies trashing New Mexico!!" declares the protestor, looking a bit like Charlie Manson.

"That's fine, as long as you stay on the sidewalk," says the suit.

"IT'S OKAY TO TRASH NEW MEXICO AS LONG AS WE STAY ON THE SIDEWALK???" Charlie turns, fist in air to howl and begin a chant, "LUJAN, CHEVRON, EXXON, STOP THE WAR ON THE EARTH!"

"None of the protestors are claiming responsibility for the stink bomb dropped in the hotel earlier this morning," explains the reporter, "however a maintenance man claims he saw a young woman running down the hallway, drop-

ping what appeared to be a flashlight. Suddenly a horrible stench arose, a smell so potent, guests from as far as the 17th floor are checking out."

We drank a toast to crassness and left. Another banner action. Another media slut action. Nothing changed. Or is it? Did Lujan's blood pressure go up? Was he more perturbed than he looked? Was it worth it just for the laughs we had? Well one thing is certain. We still have the banners. Maybe Manuel is coming to your town. Maybe you'd like to pursue the answers to these questions yourself. What would happen if everywhere he went, he looked up to see someone accusing him of raping their mother? "Lujan: Like Father, Like Son..." If you'd like to borrow our banners, write us at NMEF! POB 12896, Albuquerque, NM 87195. A few bucks for postage would be appreciated.

What is to be done about Parasitism?

BY GRACE NICHOLS

Though misanthropy has been most satisfying emotionally as a way of inner life (bah humbug), I find it is relatively useless politically. As a North American parasite, the most virulent, wasteful, cannibalistic and murderous regional variety of the species, I am in a strange position to be decrying planet death. I and almost everybody I know is so far removed from the way of life and thought practiced by a healthy human ecosystem, that we cannot imagine life beyond parasitism. Witness: EF!ers who drive cars.

extermination of thousands of species and the misery, death and slavery of more sustainable-living members of our own species.

- We are in no moral position to preach. If anyone deserves to die immediately, it is not Ethiopians or AIDS patients, but ourselves.
- We are not likely to be able to convince our species to commit mass suicide for the ecological common good. The best we could hope for is to watch the most concerned individuals kick, while the fascists stick it out.
- Self-hatred as a motivational force leads to all sorts of planet-harmful behaviors, such as addictions, subservience, depression, stupidity and violence.



- Life-sustaining cultures were able to live in balance, even in North America, for thousands of years.
- We are social not biological parasites.
- In the last hundred years, the social parasitism we practice has accelerated at a blinding speed.
- It is our social relations which are out of balance, compounded by technological power and political centralization.
- Blaming the genetic fact of hu-

manity and not our own failure to recognize and change the social system is an easy out. It also leaves us powerless. An ideology of powerlessness is one luxury this movement and age cannot afford.

surely wipe out us.

Let's begin the task of unlearning parasitism. Never has a culture been so needy, miserable, rich, fat, unjust, blind, wasteful, and murderous. We who live here do so in the most heinous way of life ever pursued by anyone.



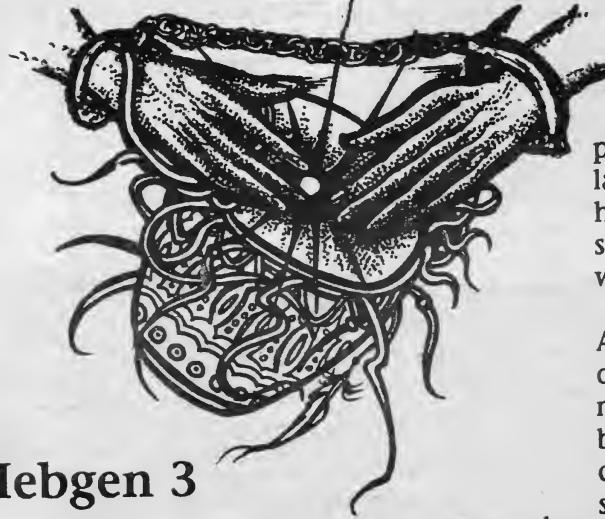
All my relations — wake up! Misanthropic fantasy is an understandable emotional reaction to this mess. How much harder it might be to learn from the remnants of wild humanity, the kind of attitudes and lifestyles we must adopt NOW to have a future. Killing your car and walking is harder than quoting Thoreau. Trying to extirpate patriarchal attitudes from your behavior is harder than describing your neighbors as stupid. Healing the unbalanced ecosystem in the city is harder than enjoying weekend-survivalist backpacking experiences. Preventing Armageddon is harder than applauding it.

For if they decide to wipe out the human species, don't you know they will exterminate all life? "The issue," the Native Americans remind us, "is survival." We cannot afford to divide the species — if we let them wipe us out, they will surely wipe out all life. If we let them wipe out all life, they will

Let's look at our parasitism up close. Let's study the regional varieties. Identify the illnesses we feed off, the illnesses we spread. And let's begin to heal the organism, by promoting the health of the original decentralized human communities by reinforcing the wild harmonious human who loved this planet so long ago.



TRIAL LORE



Hebgen 3

On February 8, Lee Dessaux was sentenced to three months in jail and \$867 in court fees for his part in the bison "hunt" interference last March. The sentence is more severe than other recent assault cases, and the County Attorney plus an assistant prosecuted the case! Send letters of support to: Lee Dessaux, Gallatin County Detention Center, 615 S. 16th St., Bozeman, MT 59715. Include a complete return address, or they won't give it to him.

John Lilburn goes to trial March 27 for his participation in the bison "hunt" interference of last year. His challenge to the Montana state hunter harassment law failed initially, but has since been appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court. He will be tried in Gallatin County District Court.

Delylah Dogwomon aka Mary goes to trial April 4, for allegedly smearing a bit of bison blood on the face of a slob hunter. She faces a charge of misdemeanor assault, because bison blood bearing bad brucellosis could infect someone with the dreaded disease. (Delylah is happy to report that since she is expecting her baby the same week as her trial, she should be able to prove in court that brucellosis, which can cause abortions, is a bunch of bull.)

AMEX 17

The DA tried to get everyone arrested on felony charges, but he had to settle for charging only

Grizzlies to be Jailed at West Yellowstone

BY PHIL KNIGHT

Developer Lewis S. Robinson plans to turn West Yellowstone, Montana (world's largest used motel parking lot) into a "Major Destination Resort" via the development of 87 acres at the west entrance to Yellowstone Park. Dubbed "Grizzly Park," this development would center around a 33-acre "sanctuary" for grizzly and black bears. Robinson's promotional booklet claims that Firehole Land Corp. "will present to...visitors to the Park an entertainment and educational facility that will both bewilder and fascinate...." What I find most bewildering is that Robinson claims this development will contribute to the survival of the grizzly, which is nothing more than a scam to foist this resort on the public in the guise of conservation and concern for grizzlies and the Yellowstone Ecosystem.

I wrote to Robinson asking who these "experts" are who will look after the bruins. Zoological Planning Associates (ZPA) will apparently be responsible for setting up the zoo and caring for the bears. They are involved exclusively in "the planning and design of natural habitat in zoological settings." And granted, the bears may be well-cared for in the zoo, but any bear or wild creature is better off in the wild. ZPA will also recommend who is to be chosen to form the advisory board of the Grizzly Foundation. There is no evidence that ZPA has the knowledge of wild bears and bear politics necessary to recommend qualified people to the Foundation Board. At this time, says Robinson, "there will be no announcement" of who is to be on the Board. In other words the advisory board has not yet been chosen for this Foundation allegedly designed to help protect the Grizzly, even though this project has been in planning for five years, *but the commercial development has been fully planned*. Which do you suppose takes precedence? Bears or tourist development? No information is currently available as to what programs the Foundation will pursue to assure grizzly survival. As far as I can tell, no assessment of threats to the grizzly has so far been made by this outfit, as all their resources have been devoted to planning the layout of the commercial development. The promotional booklet does not even correctly list the scientific names of the two bear species, calling them "Ursa Horribilis and Ursa Americanus" (the correct names are *Ursus arctos horribilis* and *Ursus americanus*). Any foundation truly concerned with threats to the grizzly would focus first on threats and how to counter them. Instead, Firehole Land Corp. is creating more problems for grizzlies in Yellowstone by 1) building another goddamn development adjacent to critical habitat, 2) creating more po-

tential attractants for bears which could lead to habituation and removal of bears from the wild, 3) creating the illusion we can conserve bears in zoos while trashing their habitat and killing wild bears, 4) cheapening the experience of seeing bears by making them visible to any shmuck tourist, and 5) creating a market for "nuisance bears" (for it will be these bears that will end up in the "sanctuary") which will give the federal guvmint more incentive to declare bears "nuisances."

To this last point Robinson responds: "The Grizzly Discovery Center is not and cannot become a repository for each and every 'problem bear' encountered in the Yellowstone or Glacier ecosystems. Our right to 'shelter' [quotes added] grizzly bears is being obtained through the same process every zoo goes through to become eligible to provide a refuge for a member of an endangered species... Legally, we are no different than hundreds of other zoos. Physically, we are unique." Indeed. I would submit that this development is unique because it will be a zoo for bears in the midst of what was once bear habitat. By creating another large development in the Yellowstone ecosystem, Robinson will be creating more problems for the species he is allegedly working to protect! And regardless of the layout, a zoo is a zoo, a prison rather than a "refuge" or "shelter." I cannot condone, under any circumstance, the imprisonment of wild animals for human entertainment. Caged bears are not real bears.

Thirty-three acres will be offered to the bears. How generous. Robinson claims that "an outside team [ZPG Again] has determined that this is a sufficient amount of land to comfortably house an appropriate number of grizzly and black bears." Since the usual habitat needs for bears include a 30-300 square mile territory per bear, any bear would argue that the appropriate number would be zero.

Robinson's booklet lists the following tantalizing statistics: Estimated Resort Tax Income/Yr.: \$515,000 (West Yellowstone has a town resort tax). Estimated employment 300-375. Estimated Property Tax/Yr.: \$406,583. So naturally West Yellowstone is falling all over itself to welcome this thing, and is eager to annex the property as part of the town.

It seems pretty obvious that the bears are to be nothing more than a tourist attraction. "Phase Two" of the development may include a light manufacturing district, a university research facility and a conference center. Wow! We can have all this and bears too? Swell! Of course, we'll have to put the bears in maximum security prison, but they won't mind.... Write or call the Firehole Land Corp: Lewis S. Robinson, President, P.O. Box 1020, West Yellowstone, MT 59758 (406) 646-7672 or 1440 Broadway, Suite 1750, NY, NY 10018 (212) 302-8777.

three of the 17 with felonies— on counts of burglary, criminal impersonation and false report, whatever the hell that means. The DA requested that bail be kept at felony level for all and required all defendants to sign a restraining order. This same guy offered a plea bargain: \$400 fine, 1 year probation for misdemeanor and 2 year probation for felony charges. All defendants refused the plea bargain except 3 people who live out of state. All trials will be by jury (these are serious offenses, remember: taking a picture of police making arrests equals "obstruction of a police officer"). Trial dates are set for March 11— June 3.

A few grisly details of the arrest follow: all defendants were treated as felons and placed in leg irons; all driver's licenses and food stamps were confiscated as evidence and have not been returned; the women arrested were released in their underwear, without notifying their friends to bring them some clothing; the sheriff, who appeared at the initial bail hearing (which is unusual), appears to be lying outright by claiming a "red, blood-like substance" was poured on computers (nowhere to be found in the police reports).

Additional charges continue to be brought, even though no mention of the alleged acts appear in the police report.

So send your bucks to Colorado EF!, POB 1166, Boulder CO 80306 (earmarked AMEX 17), or call (303) 499-4141. Also, if you know of any pro bono lawyers in the Denver area, call Jim Moss, 303-980-5353.

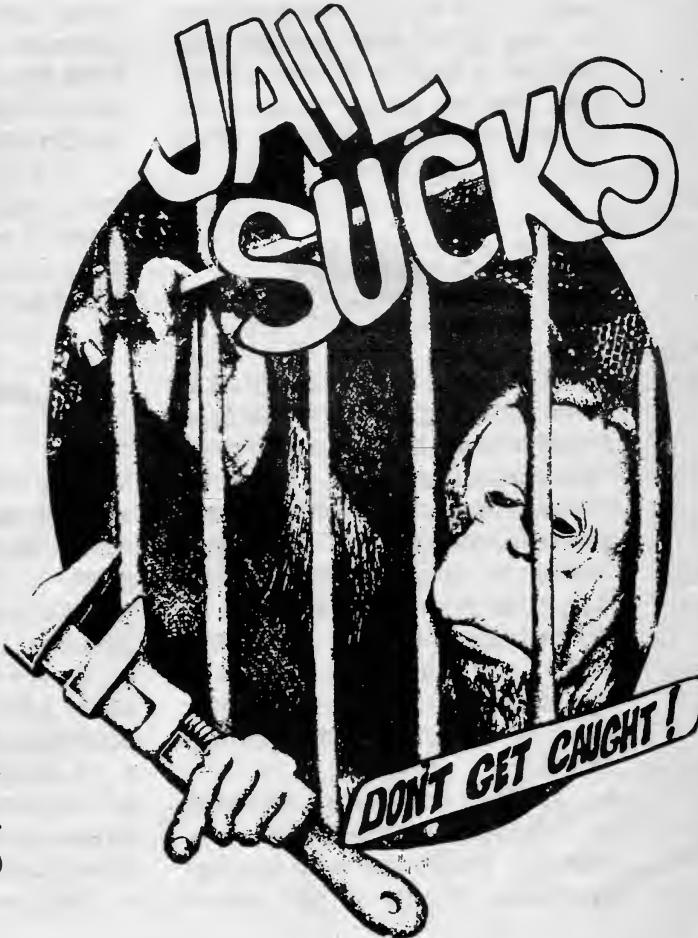
—CHRIS ZOREN

Arizona 5

The long-awaited trial for the Arizona Five has been delayed until April 2 due to new charges brought against them by the government. The five — Ilse Asplund, Marc Baker, Mark Davis, Dave Foreman, and Peg Millet — were served with new indictments in late December. The charges now lump them all together for most of the alleged activities: damaging powerline poles leading to a uranium mine and to a pumping station for the Central Arizona Project, damaging a ski lift, and conspiring to damage a nuclear power plant. Asplund and Foreman were included in charges that were previously made against only the other three.

In the greatest change, Foreman is now included in charges for everything but the ski lift actions, whereas he was previously included only in the conspiracy count. The new charges against him seem to be based on his having allegedly provided an informant with two copies of *Ecodefense*.

— DALE TURNER



Targets



is to create enough interest to start a variety of scholarship funds.

Currently we are forming a board of directors to oversee the direction of Beef First! Your input would be most helpful. Our mission is simple; every day and in every way, promote the American Cattle Industry. And above all to celebrate our first real environmentalists: The American Cattle Ranchers!

Yours very truly, W.C. Reynolds, founder, Beef First!, 12021 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 308, Los Angeles, CA 90025, FAX (213) 479-8474.

Beef First! Supporting the American Cattle Industry

(This letter from our friends in the cow growing industry -ed.)

Thank you for your interest in Beef First! To be honest, we would rather not have to be starting up another environmental organization. There are already plenty to go around. But after seeing the continued irresponsible, dangerous, and insulting attacks made by the terrorist group "Earth First!" towards the cattle industry, we felt we had no choice.

Beef First! is a grass roots support group. Its purpose is to both visually and verbally support the hard working families who make up America's first real environmentalists—the American Cattle Rancher. Our goal is simple: We want to positively reinforce an industry that provides so much for so many and is done by so few. We will support them in a number of ways: press releases proclaiming our existence and membership, special events, and media support, to name a few. These things are down the road. Initially our banner carriers must be you. By wearing your Beef First! sweatshirt and displaying your Beef First! bumper sticker, you will proclaim for all to see your pride in the cattle industry. Beef First! is a call to action. When you're hungry, what do you order? Beef First! The simplest way to help this industry is to promote its products and increase consumption.

We're not a lobbying group (yet). We're not rabble rousers. We are merely a group of interested citizens who believe that the beef industry has taken unfair heat lately. Your dollars will be used only for the printing and distribution of Beef First! promotional material such as our sweatshirts and bumper stickers. Our ultimate goal



Long Drought Could Force NPS Closures

Scuttlebutt has it that Park officials in Yosemite National Park are contemplating the closure of some park and concessionaire services due to projected lower-than-low river levels. In particular, it would be lovely to see the repugnant wilderness High Sierra Camps closed down so they couldn't divert precious water for dishes and flush toilets. Closing down the Tuolumne Lodge (located practically in the Wild and Scenic Tuolumne River) to all or most guest use, as well as the car campground, would all give the sub-alpine Tuolumne Meadow area a much-needed and deserved rest.

Other parks in the Sierra may be considering closures. Now is the time to support their plans. Encourage them to acknowledge Nature's message, and not allow public recreational wants to supercede the ecosystem's needs.

Write to the Superintendent's Office at each park: POB 577, Yosemite National Park, CA 95389; King's Canyon National Park, Three Rivers, CA 93271; Sequoia National Park, Three Rivers, CA 93271.

—MIKEY FINNEY



WANTED! MEL TROTTER,

by LAPD for Grand Theft, Humboldt County Sheriff's Dept for failure to appear. Trotter, a regular at Redwood Summer basecamp, stole \$9,000 in cash and checks from the EF! Corporate Fall Roadshow. Mel was traveling with the tour as roadie and security coordinator. He has recently been sighted in San Francisco and Seattle. He has been known to convince himself that he is an activist, and that he cares about Earth. Maybe he does, but Darryl Cherney, Kelpie Wilson and George Shook all took a financial beating after three dedicated weeks "stumping" for Mother Earth in Southern California. Call Darryl Cherney at 707-923-2108 and leave a message if you have information of Mel's whereabouts. Do not trust him. He is 6'6", 220 lbs., armed, and violent. He put on a good show for a while. Mel abandoned his dog in LA after taking all the tour's money.

—DARRYL CHERNEY

T-SHIRTS

Two-sided design:
artwork on front
printed text of
"Your Legal Rights"
on back!
Short sleeved, 100% cotton
Colors: white or light blue
Sizes: S M L XL
\$12 postpaid

Colorado Earth First!
c/o Chris
302 27th St
Boulder, CO 80303
Bulk orders call
303-499-6310



Profits pay Amex 17 legal costs

BN on the Rampage

The infamous Burlington Northern Resources is at it again. Its Meridian Minerals subsidiary has made what is being billed as the largest gold strike (600,000 ounces) in Idaho history. It's called Beartrack, and is located in Lemhi County, Idaho on the Salmon National Forest.

A heap leach, open-pit mine is to be developed with an initial investment of 40 million. Some 350 exploratory holes were drilled in 1989; production could start this year. A draft environmental impact statement for the mine's pollutant discharges has been released. The EPA's comments included concerns for "the potential for acid or toxic drainage impacts to the water quality of the south pit lake and the long term integrity of the heap and encapsulation system. Additional info is needed describing the wetland communities and their functions and values. The basis for the conclusion that there will be no adverse effects on air quality should be included..."

Burlington's Dec. 1990 announcement that it would "sell" Meridian Minerals should not be taken seriously. The "sales" have generally just been the sale of stock to raise money for operations. The

corporation's previous spinoffs of its resource subsidiaries (including Plum Creek Timber) are shell games where responsibility and tax liability are sheltered, but the directors and shareholders remain essentially the same.

Another company, Canyon Resources, is a 15% owner of Beartrack; Meridian is also a partner in the adjacent Arnett Creek project with American Gold Resources.

Remember friends, Burlington is a large, powerful, yet relatively unknown corporation. Any publicity, etc. you could generate concerning this heinous operation is urgently needed!

—GEORGE DRAFFAN

Nature Conservancy Sells-Out Desert Tortoises

Desert tortoises urgently need your help—with their populations in 50% decline due to habitat loss, starvation from overgrazing pressure (due to domestic livestock) and dehydration (due to stress from disturbance such as ORV traffic), the Nature "Conservancy" now brags in its own magazine that it has given the environmentalist-seal-of-approval to the capture and removal of 871 desert tortoises from their native habitat in Nevada, so that construction projects can proceed in the Las Vegas urban blight area! You see, the Nature Conservancy cut a deal with the developers—they buy their way out (with money towards a research facility to study whether the desert tortoise is becoming extinct) and the Conservancy turns a blind eye to the destruction of habitat that is driving the tortoises to extinction! There is no mention in their magazine that the captured animals will ever be returned to the wild—and that's a significant number of tortoises. Take action! Call or write the Nature Conservancy and demand your subscription cancelled and your money back (if you've ever become a member or donor); otherwise say you were thinking of joining but this made you *change your mind!* and you'll spread the boycott! Say only an immediate halt to the project will change your mind. —NEW MEXICO EF!

Friends of the North

Edmonton Friends of the North announce legal action against the Canadian federal government for the Daishowa pulp mill at Peace River.

Two years ago our Alberta Provincial Government announced 10 new pulp mill projects for Northern Alberta, including doubling the size of the two pulp mills that were constructed 30 years ago. At that time these two pulp mills were the only ones in Alberta.

We literally went to bed one night with two kraft pulp mills and woke up the next morning with 10 pulp mill projects. The Daishowa Pulp Mill is big and has plans for two expansions in 1993 and 1995. It is a particularly dirty bleach kraft mill. Its own Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAS) acknowledges that it will release dioxins and furans into the air and the Peace River, and that dioxins will be contained in their product. Its forestry management plan will, we believe, interfere substantially with the habitat of birds and wildlife in the forest management areas.

Our Society, along with others, for over two years wrote numerous letters to Daishowa, the Federal government, and the Provincial government asking them to hold the required public meetings before the project proceeded. We got nowhere and have been forced to take legal action to try to force a public environmental review of the pulp mill.

The native peoples of the area, as well as several environmental groups have joined the battle. Although we have raised \$27,000 to date, we are far short of the anticipated \$100,000 it will take just to get to trial. Our lawyers are already donating some of their time. Already there have been close to ten court applications and several weeks of discoveries in this action.

The legal actions are important, as they are the first to test our application of the Federal Government's Environmental Assessment Review Process Guidelines to pulp mills. It is a precedent-setting case which has a strong likelihood of success.

Please send contributions to: Edmonton Friends of the North, c/o 11539 - 42 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6L 0W4.

—EDMONTON FRIENDS OF THE NORTH

Tatshenshini Threatened

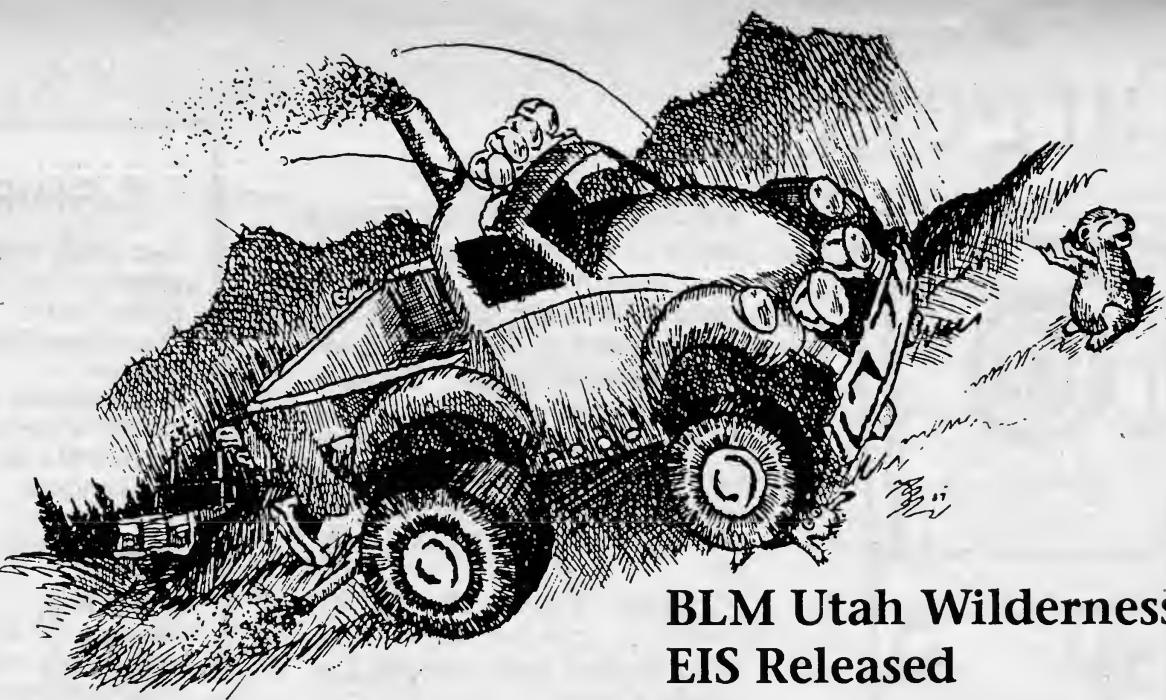
A proposed new copper mine in the St. Elias Mountains of British Columbia, near the Alaskan border between Glacier Bay and Kluane National Park, threatens to destroy thousands of acres of wilderness and the wild waters of the Tatshenshini River.

A Canadian company, Geddes Resources Ltd., wants to develop the biggest copper mine in North America at Windy Craggy Peak, slicing off its top and digging out millions of tons of ore. The company wants to haul the ore to a newly constructed port in Haines, Alaska, bringing 60 ore trucks per day, 365 days a year for at least 20 years through the middle of the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve on the Chilkat River.

The US Environmental Protection Agency and the Canadian Ministry of Environment have expressed concerns about four aspects of the proposed development:

1. Acid runoff — the deposits in Windy Craggy are high in sulphur, which will cause extensive acid runoff from rock debris and tailings. Plans have been made to dump rock debris on two nearby glaciers. This method of handling debris has never been attempted, and it is unknown what effects the increased overburden will have on the glacier. Runoff from the glacier flows to the Tatshenshini and Alsek Rivers, important salmon spawning streams and the source of major commercial and subsistence salmon fisheries in Dry Bay, near Haines.

2. Earthquake danger — The proposed mine is in Canada's most active fault zone. In 1958, a 7.5 earthquake caused major earth movements on Windy Craggy Peak. A proposed 2 1/2 mile long lake will be created by constructing a 360 foot high earthen dam to contain 18,500 tons per day of acidic tailings from the mine. If the dam were damaged by an earthquake, leakage would run directly into Tats Creek and the Tatshenshini



BLM Utah Wilderness EIS Released

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has just completed its wilderness proposal and EIS for Utah. The recommended alternative consists of only 1,975,219 acres of public land, mostly in southern Utah. The BLM's "All wilderness" alternative consists of 3,235,834 acres. The proposal and EIS are published in seven volumes. The summary volume contains a number of statewide color maps depicting not only the weaker EIS alternatives, but also the superior Utah Wilderness Coalition proposal. For a copy of the BLM summary volume, write Dr. Greg Thayn, BLM (U-933), 324 S. State St., Suite 301, POBox 45155, Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155.

Southern Utah Wilderness Association (SUWA) is also looking for adopters for wilderness units to keep them informed about any abuses and to eventually testify to Congress on behalf of the areas. SUWA supports the UWC proposal. Contact SUWA at 436 Alameda Ave., Salt Lake City, UT 84111 to help.

SUWA is also considering offering a class somewhere in southern Utah for people interested in staking a claim under the 1872 Mining Law. Beat the mining industry at their own game, get there first! If interested, contact Ken Rait at SUWA.

—ARIZONA EF!

Wildlife Refuge Reform: Public Meetings Nationwide

River.

3. Haul road — A proposed 70 mile haul road, which includes a six mile stretch built directly on Tats Glacier, will connect the mine with the Haines Highway. This road will open up a section of completely undeveloped wilderness between Glacier Bay National Park in Alaska and Kluane National Park in Canada. The 60 ore trucks that will travel this road every day will continue on through the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve, where thousands of bald eagles come to feed every year in the largest gathering of bald eagles in the world.

4. Continued development in fragile wilderness — According to Geddes President, Gerald Harper, "We see this as creating many, many new jobs (in Canada), and really, a new wealth. The project is so big it can improve Canada's foreign trade balance and open the region up to other resource development as well as recreation."

Geddes has sunk 50 million dollars into this project already, but as yet, little construction has been undertaken and is closed for the winter season. There is still time to stop this monstrosity that threatens to carve up the little wilderness remaining in Canada and Alaska into islands of infertile parks.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to your (so-called) representatives and urge them to take action to protect our remaining wilderness from destruction by private business interests. Write the following officials in Canada and Alaska and tell them about your interest in the destruction of this valuable resource: Alaska Governor Wally Hickel (Yep, 'fraid so!), Pouch A, Juneau, Alaska 99811. Premier Van Der Zahn, Parliament Building, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4. Lucien Bouchard, Minister of the Environment, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3.

—MICHAEL LEWIS

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has prepared a draft Environmental Impact Statement for the management of the National Wildlife Refuge System and, through a series of public meetings, is conducting a "scoping process" to help identify management options. Your involvement in the process is crucial in determining the preferred management options for the National Wildlife Refuge system! Please plan to attend the meeting closest to you. The meetings are being held all over the US. Write Defenders of Wildlife for a copy of this action alert, and the dates and locations of the FWS meetings: Defenders of Wildlife, 1244 19th St., NW, Washington, DC 20036. If you will be unable to attend the meetings, write the FWS to obtain a workbook; just remember that the little book probably won't contain all the options for wildlife refuge management that it should. Write: Refuges 2003 Planning Team, US Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Mail Stop 670 ARLSQ, 1849 C. St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

—DEFENDERS

Caltrans Paving Redwoods

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is planning to build a new section of Highway 101 through memorial groves of giant redwoods in Del Norte Creek Redwoods State Park near Crescent City, California. Caltrans has laid out six alternative routes for the new road, five of which would devastate giant redwood groves. A sixth alternative would place the road on clearcut land outside the park and is preferred by public interest groups. For more info, please contact: District Director, Caltrans, PO Box 3700, Eureka, CA 95502.

—ANDERSON VALLEY (CA) ADVERTISER

The Killing Nets

Deepset driftnets continue to snare thousands of striped bass in the deep channels of the Chesapeake Bay. The corpses of innumerable other fish, mostly of the herring species, litter the surface, thrown out by the driftnetters as "trash" fish.

Chesapeake EF! picketed the HQ of the Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources (DNR) on the morning of the opening of the killing season, greeting incoming DNR employees with banners and placards denouncing the driftnets.

After the workers were all tucked into their offices, the ecorable went into the building to visit Torrey Brown, head of the DNR, to demand he halt the killing. He saw us coming and slammed his door. When the EF!ers indicated they'd stay until he met with us, he sent out an undersecretary to catch the flack. In the undersec's office we challenged the faulty statistics that allowed opening of the season, and urged a halt to the fishery. He was unmoved, but did promise to be sure his fishery police kept a tight rein on the netters.

Next stop was a check-in station in Annapolis. The plan was to confront the driftnetters as they came in with their catch, but the check-in station warned off the fishermen, who apparently went to alternative stations.

Chesapeake EF! has scraped together enough \$\$ to charter a boat to monitor and document the fishery and enforce the regulations. Because of our intention to enforce the laws against poaching and other regulations, several charterboat captains have backed down after initially committing. We may yet charter a crab or oyster boat if they are willing.

Gotta boat that isn't "winterized?" Give us a call at 301-855-2975 right away.

—CHESAPEAKE EF!

Anacostia Threatened

The Anacostia river watershed covers 169.9 square miles northeast of Washington DC. It is a major tributary of the Potomac River, and spans the Coastal Plain and the Plateau.

Historically the river was overflowing, teeming with life. In 1608 Cpt. John Smith, exploring the Anacostia, wrote of fish ... "lying so thick with their heads above water, for want of nets...we attempted to catch them with a frying pan." In 1634, Father Andrew White, describing the forests around the Anacostia, wrote of trees "so straight and tall that beams 60 feet long and 2 1/2 feet wide can be made with them" (not a very biocentric guy!).

The Anacostia and its tributaries are spawning beds for many fish, including rockfish, white perch, yellow perch, hickory shad, american shad, and sturgeon. At least 50 species of fish are known to have lived in the Anacostia. 70% of the forests that once covered the watershed are gone, replaced with agriculture, sand and gravel mines, suburban and urban cancers.

Not content with destruction of 70% of the watershed's forests, elements of the developer cabal have been hard at work this year destroying the remainder. One of the most greedy is developer Dan Colton, who has gotten permission from Prince George County and other authorities to create his "Riverside" (rivercide!) project which will destroy wetlands and forests that form part of the "green chain" that connects the watersheds of the Anacostia, Potomac, Patuxent, South, Rhode, Severn and West Rivers to each other and the Chesapeake Bay.

Ecocidal, but legal, the developer is being fought by the local communities and a network of biocentric activists known as the Greenspace Coalition. Several Greenspacers have been arrested while blocking Colton's bulldozers. The local county paper carried a claim by Colton that \$50,000 worth of damage has been incurred by his construction equipment.

In a victory for the river, an attempt by Colton to get nearby municipalities to pay to construct roads for his project has been nixed.

The battle goes on. If this is your kind of problem, contact the Greenspace Coalition at 301-779-1740 for updates and info.

—CHESAPEAKE EARTH FIRST!

Kalmiopsis Attacked from the South

Having finally managed to get a road and the requisite clearcuts installed up against the northern edge of the protected Kalmiopsis Wilderness with the help of the 1987 Silver Fire and the dastardly deeds of US Senator Mark O. Hatfield, the US Forest Service has recently mounted an attack from the southeast into the presently unroaded haven of biodiversity that constitutes the headwaters area of Canyon Creek. Flying under the banner "New Perspectives" (view from the asshole), and touting the tenets of "New Forestry" (in which obfuscation is the first principle), the Freds are cordially inviting environmentalists to participate (bend over) in the thrashing of their favorite *de facto* wilderness areas. Here we have a classic case of the blatant twisting of current scientific judgement to serve the obscene demands of corporate greed.

Barbara Ullian, the indefatigable conservation chair of the Siskiyou Audubon chapter, lays out the basic situation: "The Canyon Planning Area is an East/West system of tributaries of the Wild and Scenic Illinois River and its important wild runs of Salmon and Steelhead [no hatchery fish have been introduced to the Illinois system]. It is the middle of three proposed sales for '92 & '93 in the South Kalmiopsis Roadless Area, which is directly adjacent to the eastern edge of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness — bounded on the north by the Illinois and the south by the Wild and Scenic North Fork Smith."

The majority of the landscape in the South Kalmiopsis is the stark, sparsely vegetated but botanically rich serpentine influenced soils — what David Rains Wallace in *The Klamath Knot* calls the "red rock forest." Wallace says that this is one of the last large expanses of native bunch grass in the West. The red rock forest, to the casual observer, appears to be a veritable desert, but upon close inspection it is anything but — it hosts clear free-flowing creeks and numerous springs and Darlingtonia bogs that harbor rare and sensitive botanicals. This area is an extremely complicated, sensitive hydrological system in a heavily-faulted, complex geologic landscape, and the diversity of the forest reflects this. Sugar Pine, Doug Fir, and Port Orford Cedar 300-458 years old are scattered in islands of forest surrounded by the harsh serpentine and on the steep slopes of

the Kalmiopsis Rim (the headwaters of the stream system), and this is where the harvest units in the Canyon Planning Area are proposed. There are wonderful pockets of Shasta Red Fir and Brewer Spruce (a Klamath province endemic and pre-ice age relict) in the higher elevations, and the Freddies still propose eleven miles of timber access roads below the Wilderness rim.

Canyon Creek may be one of the more important tributaries of the upper Illinois system. Though heavily-mined in the lower reaches on and off since 1851, the drainage has not been entered for timber harvest and seems to support a small, strong run of wild steelhead important to the Illinois River, whose wild stocks are legendary in quality, but are in serious decline (and may soon be listed). A mysterious population of large cutthroat trout has also been found in Canyon Creek, but the whole system is on the edge. Raise the stream temperature and what will happen? Enter and harvest the few heavily-forested areas in a sparsely vegetated landscape and what will happen to the balance of the whole system?

We need time — time for adequate assessment of the fisheries on the Illinois and Canyon Creek, time to look more closely at the complex hydrology and to complete botanical surveys. Especially, we need time to bring Canyon and the South Kalmiopsis to the attention of the rest of the nation, for it may well be the center of diversity — the heart of the Klamath/Siskiyou Bioregion. Ecologist Robert Whittaker, who did much of his Klamath fieldwork here, commented, "Because the Klamath Region is not well known, it may be appropriate to observe that this is an area of biological interest as great as that of the Southern Appalachians... as dramatic an expression of relations of natural communities to geological formations as is to be found anywhere in the world."

Barbara Ullian has since told me that she considers Canyon Creek a prime candidate for a World Heritage Site, but only if we can keep roads and clearcuts out while we mount a campaign. Let the Forest Service know how you feel (Denny Holthus, District Ranger, Illinois Valley Ranger District, 26568 Redwood Highway, Cave Junction, OR 97523). Also, ask to be put on the Canyon Project mailing list.

—GEORGE SHOOK

Park for Mary's Peak?

Last year the Bureau of Land Management and the US Forest Service sold adjacent timber sales on Marys Peak. Located about 15 miles southwest of Corvallis, Oregon, Marys Peak is the highest peak and one of the last few remaining natural forested areas in the Oregon Coast Range.

A mixed-age diverse native forest covers most of Marys Peak, and a natural high elevation meadow crowns her 4097 foot summit. A unique stand of almost pure noble fir surrounds the 130 acre meadow. The meadow is at the heart of the 838 acre Marys Peak Scenic Botanical Special Interest Area, which draws an estimated 90,000 recreational visits each year. Last spring the Forest Service received a letter from a group calling themselves the Muirelettes, claiming to have placed 120 metal and ceramic spikes in the Forest Service Chintimini Park Sale on Marys Peak. The Forest Service investigated the sale area but apparently found no evidence of tree spiking. In June the sale was put up for bid and potential buyers were informed of the alleged spiking incident. After the advertisement of the sale, the Muirelettes sent letters to several newspapers, again claiming to have spiked the sale. The Forest Service investigated once more, and this time found "evidence of someone having been there," but no spikes were found. Freres Lumber of Lyons, Oregon, purchased the sale, and in early August began felling trees for road construction. The fellers found tree sitters and their chainsaws found the spikes!

In late August many people became aware of the BLM sale. This prompted the formation of a citizen's group called Marys Peak Alliance. The Alliance has been using all legal means available to prevent harvest of both the USFS Chintimini Park sale of 120 acres and the BLM Shotpouch sale

of 69 acres, and to establish a 20,000 acre park on Marys Peak.

Public demonstrations and letters from public officials, environmental groups and the Corvallis City Council didn't persuade the BLM to stop the Shotpouch sale and it was awarded to Diamond B Lumber Co. of Philmont, Oregon, in late November. There has been so much public outcry that Diamond B has consented to work with the Marys Peak Alliance, possibly to modify or swap the sale for one of equal value on BLM land elsewhere. Also due to all the public pressure, both the BLM and the USFS have consented to work with the Alliance toward the establishment of the Marys Peak Park.

For more information, contact Marys Peak Alliance, POB 2285, Corvallis, OR 97339.
—WAYNE HUNTER



A FRIENDLY REMINDER: 'FOR CHRISTSAKE DON'T FORGET TO BRING THE FUCKIN' SPIKES!'

Fight the Power: Hydro-Quebec at James Bay

BY URSULA AVES & TERRE GOLDMAN

Imagine a pristine sub-arctic forest dotted with small lakes, gradually giving way to tundra in the north. Since the retreat of the glaciers, the rivers have swollen each spring as the snow melts. Large pike and whitefish inhabit the rivers and lakes. The forests contain stunted black spruce, tamarack and jack pine. The trunks of the largest trees — 100 or more years old — are only six inches in diameter.

This land has a delicate ecology of coastal marshes, muskeg and pinelands in which the animals and native people have lived for tens of thousands of years. It is an immense, beautiful land that, despite millennia of habitation by humans, has remained untouched by industrial civilization and has remained pristine — until very recently. Within three centuries of contact with Europeans this delicate and vitally important ecosystem is threatened with total destruction.

The James Bay region of northern Quebec is the largest wilderness remaining in eastern North America. This shallow salt water bay is the southern extension of Hudson Bay and is the largest northern drainage system on the continent. Fresh water from virtually every major river in the heart of the continent north of the Great Lakes flows into James Bay. There it mixes with the Bay's salt water over marshy tidal flats to create a vast, diverse ecosystem.

This rich ecosystem is teeming with caribou, moose and beaver as well as seals, walrus, beluga whales, polar bears and the many anadromous fish that return from the ocean to spawn in the fresh water rivers of James Bay. This is also "staging ground" for migratory birds, from geese and ducks to some shore birds who may migrate as far south as Tierra del Fuego. These birds flock here by the millions in the spring, summer and fall to feed, nest and rest in preparation for their long flights south.

James Bay is threatened by an enormous hydro electric complex, one of the largest engineering projects ever attempted in human history. It would harness the energy of almost every drop of water in the 20 mightiest rivers flowing through 350,000 sq. kilometers (217,000 sq. miles) of northwestern Quebec. Cascading rivers would be dammed and diverted to create reser-

voirs, flooding a combined area bigger than the surface of Lake Ontario and irrevocably altering a portion of this continent equal in size to France. Some rivers would be reduced to a trickle; others bloated into reservoirs.

Ontario Hydro and Hydro-Quebec (H-Q) are the two provincial utility companies committed to "developing" the north. The James Bay Project was first proposed by Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa in 1970. The Project consists of three parts: La Grande River Project, the Great Whale River Project, and the Nottaway/Broadback/Rupert (NBR) Rivers Project. These plans were announced without informing the native Cree and Inuit inhabitants of the region. The James Bay complex was seen as a means of providing Quebec with a symbol of national pride and a source of economic independence during a period of separatist unrest. "Quebec has a fascinating challenge to meet ... the conquest of northern Quebec, its rushing spectacular rivers Quebec ... must conquer James Bay," wrote Bourassa in a book promoting the project.

Phase One

The first phase of the project, known as La Grande or James Bay I, has already been built. It consists of 15 major dams which have flooded almost 4,500 square miles of forested land. In this phase, five smaller rivers were diverted into La Grande River to increase its power. Its average flow into James Bay has doubled and is upwards of four times the previous rate in winter. 10,000 Caribou were drowned during this stage when they attempted to follow ancestral migration routes through newly created floodplain.

Mercury Contamination

The immense reservoirs have leached mercury from the submerged rock, causing toxic mercury levels to enter the food chain. Mercury is commonly found in rocks throughout the north in an insoluble form that does not affect the air and water. However, bacteria associated with decomposition of organic matter transform it into methyl mercury, which vaporizes, enters the atmosphere, then falls back into the water. From there it enters the food chain, reaching highest concentrations in fish species that prey on other fish. The Cree and Inuit people consume large quantities of such fish — pickerel, pike and lake trout, their most reliable source of protein. H-Q has officially warned the Cree against eating fish caught downstream from La Grande 2 hydro-dam, and women of childbearing age are cautioned not to consume fish from anywhere in the entire complex. A 1984 study of Cree in the village of Chisasibi at the mouth of La Grande found that 64 percent of the villagers had unsafe levels of mercury in their bodies. Levels of mercury in fish downstream from the dams climbed to six times their normal levels within months of the project's completion.

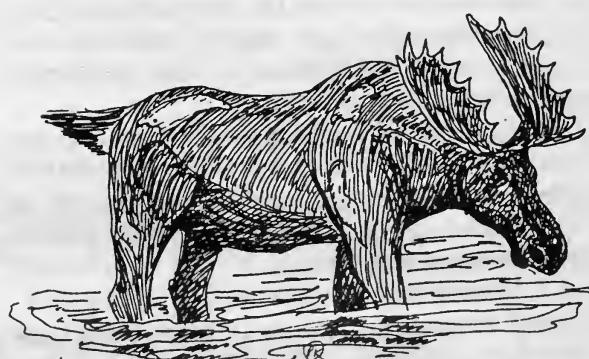
Nigel Roulet, a scientist at York University in Toronto who has studied methane production in northeastern Quebec, says "the James Bay reservoirs could be a significant new source of methane, and contribute to the greenhouse effect."

Indigenous Peoples

"This is what we want to protect: the land and our way of life. Our way of life de-

pends upon the rivers continuing to flow and upon the forests and the animals continuing to thrive," says Cree chief Diom Romeo Saganash. The Phase one flooding amounted to a severe attack on the self-sufficient sustainable economy which the Cree and Inuit have maintained on the land for countless centuries. As a result, increasing numbers of young Cree and Inuit began leaving their homeland to seek employment in Montreal and Toronto — which, in turn, led to the abandonment of native language, diet, spirituality and other traditions.

The construction of the La Grande hydro complex led to the rapid erosion of traditional native culture. Hunting grounds which the Cree had used for thousands of years were flooded. It was this devastation which prompted Cree Chief Robbie Dick to state; "When you turn on the switch, you're killing us."



Phase Two

The first of the Phase Two dams are slated to be built in the basin of the wild Great Whale River, which flows into Hudson Bay, north of La Grande. This phase includes three power stations and the diversion of two other rivers. Three or four reservoirs would be created on the Great Whale River by 2001.

The water would be collected in vast reservoirs behind powerhouses on the main rivers. While some would be released year-round to spin turbines and generate electricity, the system is geared more to winter when demand for power is at its peak. Then reservoir levels would drop as much as 20 meters as water is released and generating stations are pushed to capacity. These changing water levels will prevent the development of stable shoreline habitat for waterfowl, as the experience of the phase 1 dams shows.

Ecological Destruction

The dams would wreak havoc on salinity levels in James Bay. Changes in fresh water flow into the bay would threaten fish and mammals that require specific food and water conditions to survive. The deforestation and the subsequent decay of these flooded regions would produce 184 million tons of carbon dioxide and methane, major greenhouse gases.

In the shrunken waterways, riverbeds would dry up, leaving stagnant pools. Exposed clay and sand are easily eroded by rain and melting snow, and sediment would choke the mouths of tributaries. Spawning grounds would be destroyed and species such as brook trout, which live in clear, oxygen-rich rapids, could no longer survive.

The heavy erosion caused by the periodic flooding would result in the destruction of new vegetation struggling to establish itself in the exposed, barren riverbeds, eliminating habitat for ptarmigan, Canada geese and some species of ducks.

Shorelines would become a tangled, inaccessible mess as trees and shrubs die and rot. Decaying vegetation eats up dissolved oxygen in the water and adds to the supply of nutrients, creating algae blooms.

Major changes would also occur in estuaries, where river flows have been reduced or increased. Water temperature patterns, the length and extent of ice cover in winter, and the mixing of fresh and salt water — all would be altered.

This would severely disrupt coastal marshes

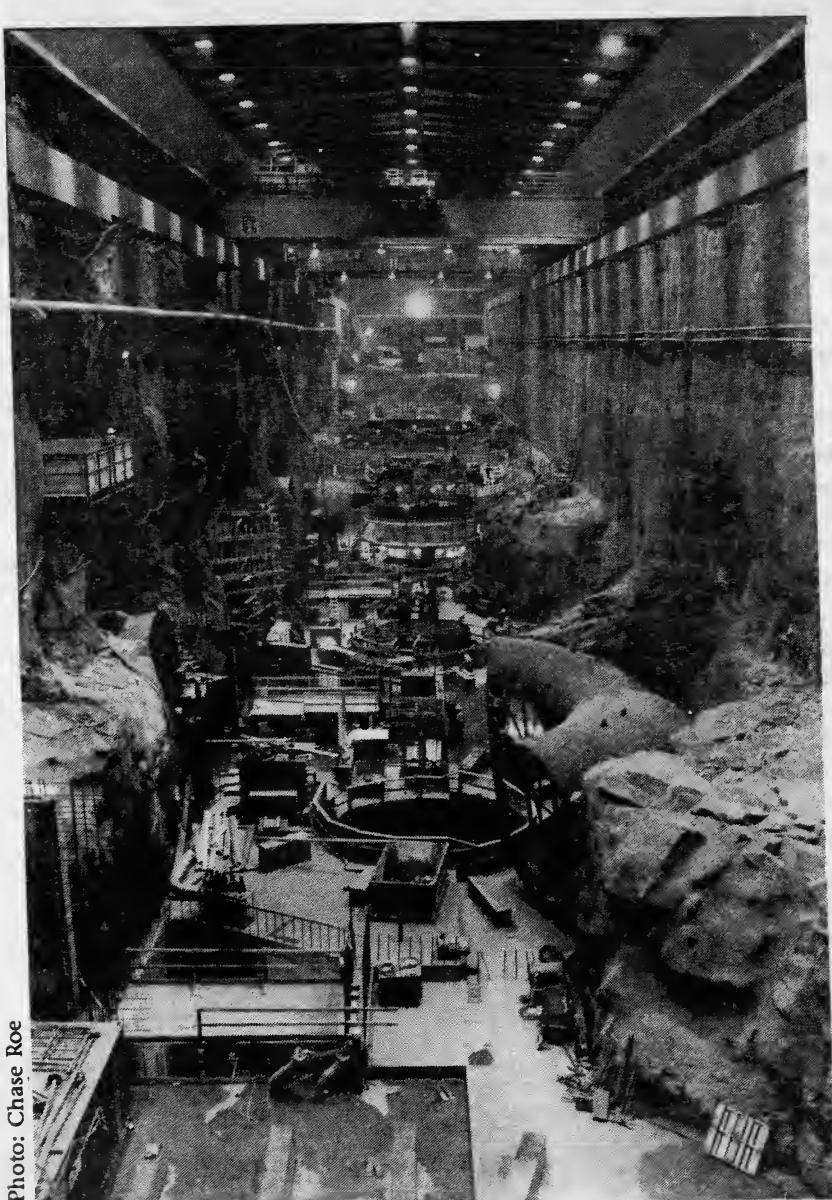


Photo: Chase Roe

Building the Monster

and tidal flats which are rich feeding grounds for many species of migratory birds. It is in this habitat that they must eat voraciously for a short time to store for flights to wintering areas in the southern United States and Central America.

A main source of food is a small clam that burrows in vast numbers in the mud of saltwater marshes and tidal flats. Millions of birds would have no alternative food if these feeding spots are destroyed by ice scouring or changes in salinity and temperature. According to an Audubon Society report, many species "would be severely threatened, possibly even to extinction."

Beluga whales winter in ice-free waters around islands in James Bay. The open areas appear to result from the spacing of the islands and the action of wind and tides in the channels among them. If ice patterns are affected by altered river flows, the whales could be at risk.

Aluminum Production

Quebec recently approved construction of three new aluminum smelters, which the province attracted, in part, by offering the huge amounts of power needed by the plants at a cost tied to the international price of aluminum.

The province is using James Bay Two to lure yet more aluminum plants to the province with "cheap" electricity generated by the hydro-dams. The French aluminum firm Pechiney was even invited to purchase power at below H-Q's cost of production to "sop up" the excess electricity created by James Bay One. Because of revelations such as this there is now an injunction against Canadian press writing about H-Q's aluminum contracts.

Aluminum, in addition to being one of the most energy-intensive industries in the world, is also one of the most polluting. Toxic fluoride from aluminum plants has already seriously contaminated the St. Lawrence Valley, effecting many communities including the Mohawk reservation of Akwesasne and the Beluga whales in the river. Aluminum smelters have also been conveniently exempted by Quebec and Canada from environmental review, a fact which allows Quebec to undercut its competitors.

Helene Lajambe, an economist with the Center for Energy Policy Analysis at the University of Quebec in Montreal says "James Bay doesn't make sense for Quebec." The province is already a wasteful consumer of electricity and demand is being fuelled artificially — through ad campaigns and price breaks — to justify the project, she says. According to energy analysts power projects and aluminum smelters are expensive and environmentally damaging ways to create relatively few jobs.

Phase Three

Phase Three, The Nottaway/Broadback/Rupert Project, would impact the three largest rivers which flow into the southern end of James Bay. The Nottaway and Rupert rivers are to be diverted into the Broadback. Hydro-Quebec's target for completion of the first powerhouse is from 1998 to 2004. In addition, 12 sets of transmission lines - with a combined length of more than 5,500 kilometers and nearly 12,000 towers - will carry the power to markets in southern Quebec, from where it would be routed to customers in Canada and the US.

Logging, Mining and Roads

The access road to the NBR project will also open up from 12 to 18 million cubic meters of forest, most of which would be exported. "The environment would be subsidizing not only the sale of hydro but also lumber to the United

Before the Dams

California was once a place of magnificent flux

Before the dams

This summer during the hot time let the dams burst let the waters run free

—SOL

States," says Cree leader Brian Craik. In 1989 the logging companies were given permission to cut without following environmental guidelines.

Hydro-Quebec roads have already opened the region up to copper, zinc, silver and gold mining. The road to Great Whale promises more of the same including the disruption of over 900 streams and waterways and easier access for trophy hunters.

Ontario-Hydro

Ontario-Hydro has plans for 58 small (relative to H-Q scale) dams for the rivers entering James Bay from the west. Though not as colossal as H-Q's projects they present further calamity for the region.

Legal History

In 1970, to protect their way of life, the Cree went to court to attempt to stop the project. Environmental groups from Canada and the United States helped to inform the citizens of Quebec, Canada and the United States about what was happening in Northern Quebec. The people related to the court the way in which they lived in harmony with the land and the wildlife.

After six months of testimony, the Cree won their case. The court granted an injunction to stop the La Grande Project on the basis of the indigenous peoples' rights to the territory. However, one week after the decision, it was overturned by the Quebec Court of Appeal, which decided that the damages to the Cree could be compensated in money. In hopes of mitigating the damage the Cree were forced to negotiate a settlement.

The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement took a total of two years to negotiate. Commitments were made by Quebec and Canada in the effort to induce the Cree to sign the Agreement, but Cree leader Saganash says that these commitments "have been consistently ignored and breached ... A constitutionally protected environmental protection regime has been undermined by white collar terrorism." Construction of the La Grande Project proceeded.

The GRAND Canal

Of all the development plans for James Bay on the drawing boards, the Great Recycling And Northern Development (GRAND) Canal project would have the most devastating impact on the Bay. Bourassa has advanced this plan for water diversion, which would transform all or part of the marine basin of James Bay into a vast freshwater reservoir.

The GRAND project's basic idea is to "recycle" freshwater from northern Quebec by diverting it before the water can mingle with salty Hudson Bay. A gigantic dyke at the mouth of James Bay would turn the inlet into an enormous fresh water lake. The Harricana River would be reversed, a canal would be dug to connect it to the Ottawa River and then connecting that to the French River, which runs into Lake Huron. The water would then be routed through the Great Lakes via a series of reservoirs and aqueducts, and from there to the Missouri River, which would be re-routed west to irrigate the huge agribusiness farms of the US southwest deserts.

"These plans would ... cause major pollution problems for which no solutions can be envisioned," says Colin Isaacs, executive director of Pollution Probe, Canada's leading environmental group.

Ironically, Bourassa cites the greenhouse effect as a factor leading to water shortages and making such a scheme desirable. However, diverting the fresh water would increase salinity in

the arctic sea and actually speed the melting of the polar ice cap. Furthermore, ecologists who have long been warning of the dire consequences of over-exploitation of the Colorado River and California's Mono Lake shudder at the destruction that any irrigation project as ambitious as the Grand Canal would wreak on the continent's watersheds, soil fertility and prospects for halting agricultural and urban expansion. GRAND would take advantage of the already immense concentration of fresh water created by the hydro dams.

In January 1985, a New York City press conference announced the formation of Grandco, a consortium organized to promote GRAND fulltime that consists of international construction giant Bechtel, the SNC armaments company and three engineering firms. Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. has also been involved, pushing the idea that the giant water pumps needed for the diversion could be powered by the company's "Slowpoke" mini nuclear reactors.

Grandco players have estimated that the James Bay region will warm by 2 degrees Celsius

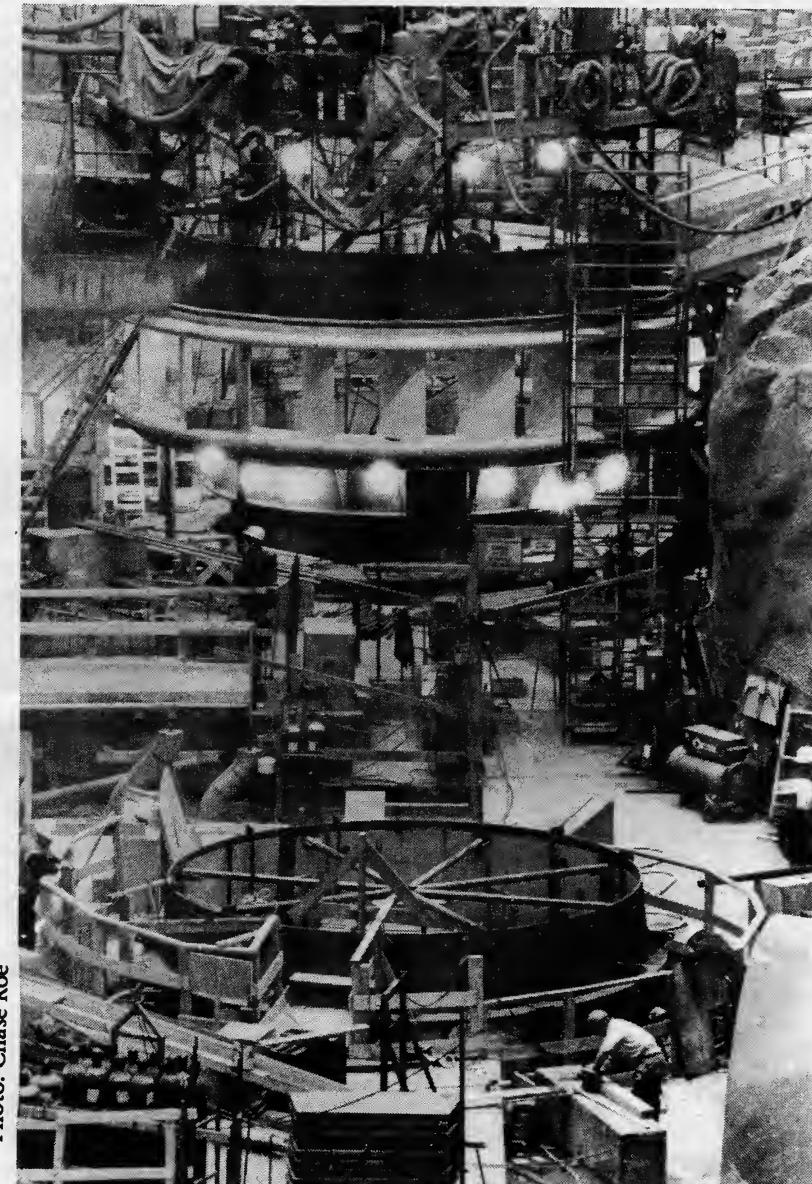


Photo: Chase Roe

Inside the Dam — Turbines and Rotors

(3.6 Fahrenheit) if GRAND is built. That is in addition to the 1.5-to-4.5 C increase by 2030 expected to result from the greenhouse effect. A 3 C temperature increase from whatever source, according to estimates by Environment Canada, could cause thawed tundra, a shrinking polar ice cap and flooded coastal cities. At minimum, the warmer Arctic would mean increased algal blooms in the North Atlantic, already a major source of red tides, methane and sulfur dioxide (which causes acid rain). The habitat of the Bay would be completely altered, making it uninhabitable for most wildlife now dependent on it.

The US Connection

Maine's Public Utility Commission has suspended that state's contracts for James Bay Two power on the grounds of insufficient cost-effectiveness. Vermont has limited proposed purchases pending further studies on their necessity. Contracts with NEEPOOL, a consortium of several New England utilities, are under negotiation. Opponents in New England are still working to completely stop these deals.

All of these contracts, however, are dwarfed by the mammoth New York state purchases which have already been approved by the state's Public Service Commission. New York Power

James Bay...

Authority (NYPA) has contracted to pay 20 billion dollars for 1,800 megawatts of electricity from James Bay Two. NYPA argues that this 20 billion dollars does not fund the destruction of the environment to be caused by the Great Whale River Project. The contracts will in fact contribute to the destruction of the Great Whale, Little Whale, Boutin, Coates and Natapoca Rivers.

If the US H-Q contracts are canceled, a major portion of the market for this electricity will dissolve. There is very little in the way of environmental regulations in Quebec. Opponents are focusing on this as a strategy. In NY and Massachusetts efforts are being made to apply state environmental standards to the hydro dams from which the states are importing electricity.

The USA has an international responsibility for the environment. Marine mammals and migratory birds are protected (on paper) by international conventions signed by Canada and the USA. Many species of birds whose habitat includes parts of the US nest in James Bay.

In Quebec, the population is expected to start declining by the year 2006. Hydro-Quebec, however, is actually encouraging consumers to use more electricity.

In order to increase the demand so that their projects can be rationalized to the public, Hydro-Quebec has aggressively marketed its electricity in the US and has agreements for at least 2,200 megawatts of firm power for over 20 years. If NY implemented a program of energy conservation it would save more electricity than it is purchasing from Canada for the same price. If New York cancels the contracts the territory would likely be saved.



Resistance

- The Cree, along with environmentalists, have pledged to resist construction of James Bay 2 and have launched numerous legal and legislative efforts to halt it. They maintain, however, that resistance in the US — where the project is being underwritten — is essential in the struggle.
- On Jan 5th over 200 people demonstrated at the Canadian Consulate in NYC to protest the beginning of the permit process for the building of the road to Great Whale, the start of Phase II. Representatives from the Cree Grand Council, and folks from Maine and Virginia were among the protesters. In December the James Bay Action Team greeted H-Q CEO Richard Druin as he addressed media representatives and potential investors at a luncheon in Manhattan. A lawsuit against NYPA demanding that the contracts be subject to NYS environmental review was lost at the end of 1990 but is on appeal. A teach-in & march are planned for early spring and a campaign is under way to get electric consumers to sticker their electric bills with the message "Unplug me from Hydro-Quebec, James Bay Two kills!"
- New York has until November 1 to cancel its contracts. Governor Cuomo appoints the board of NYPA, which is purchasing this electricity and reselling it to the local utilities. Cuomo needs to hear from people throughout the country. His consolidation of power within the state makes him unresponsive to local public opinion. He does, however, have his eyes on the presidency and is therefore sensitive to political opinion nationally. Just in case he wants to be the next "environmental president," lets make it clear

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that James Bay is his responsibility.

- On January 10th at the inauguration of Governor Richard Snelling, Vermont activists hung a banner reading "Your Electricity Dollars at Work; Ecocide and Genocide in James Bay. Don't Buy Hydro Quebec." The Vermont All Species Project and Vermont Earth First! brought the word about James Bay to the people of that state with a road show in the winter of 89/90.
- Vermont has until April 1st to cancel its contracts without penalty. In March, 14 towns will vote on purchasing H-Q electricity. On March 22 through 24 a James Bay activist conference sponsored by Catalyst will be held in Burlington, VT. Winona LaDuke of the Indigenous Womens Network and David Brower of Earth Island Institute will attend. Dana Lyons will also be there as part of his James Bay/Rainforest road show with John Seed.
- Massachusetts activists protested at the January 3 inauguration of Governor Weld.
- Networks are forming throughout the northeastern part of the continent. Unlike the governments and the corporations, we are not letting an arbitrary border affect our organizing. James Bay brings together many issues: survival for native peoples, the struggle against profligate energy use and polluting industries, and the protection and regeneration of wilderness. The preservation of James Bay could set the stage for the reemergence of wilderness throughout the east.
- Canadian activists are demanding that an independent environmental assessment be done on the whole project from the existing dams to the GRAND Canal. Studying the whole project would severely limit prospects for construction. Removing financial support from Hydro-Quebec in the way of investments could also prevent the destruction of the ecosystem.
- The Cree and Inuit are leading the fight. They have traveled long and far to gain support. They are willing to go to great lengths to make sure their home is preserved.

What You Can Do

If you don't live in the Northeast but you want to stop one of the largest construction projects on the planet, make it an issue in your region. Write to the local paper about it. Talk about global impacts. Write to the people listed below. Link James Bay with the Persian Gulf war as examples of the need to stop raping the earth to satisfy our endless energy greed.

Write to: **NY Governor Mario Cuomo**, State Capitol, Albany, NY 12224, 518-474-4727, and **VT Governor Richard Snelling**, 109 State Street, Montpelier, VT 05602. Tell them to cancel the contracts. Write Hon. **Robert de Cotret**, Minister of the Environment, House of Commons, Rm 5115, Center Block, Ottawa, Ontario K1A0A6. Tell him to stop the roads and the dams. Do a real Environmental Assessment Including the existing structures and the GRAND canal. Write **Hydro-Quebec**, 75 boul. Rene-Levesque ouest, Montreal, Quebec H2Z 1A4, Canada, and **NY Power Authority**, 1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019, (800) 336-NYPA, ext. 6448. You know what to tell them. Write **Ben and Jerry's Board of Directors**, Waterbury, VT 05676, and tell them to speak out against massive environmental destruction in their own backyard. It's relatively easy to criticize rainforest destruction from Vermont. Tell them you'd like to see a teiga flavor. Apparently there is a power authority back on their Board. (Tell them to include James Bay and the Grand Canal projects in their literature, especially since they are already working on water diversion issues.)

Send letters of support to: **The Grand Council of the Cree**, 2 Lakeshore Road, Nemaska, James Bay, Quebec JOY3BO.

March 22 - 24th: James Bay Activist Conference. University of Vermont, P.O. Box 1308, Montpelier, Vt. 05601 Contact: **Catalyst**, 802-223-7943, Burlington Vt.

A brochure stressing the ecological destruction is being published. Contact any of the following groups to receive it, and for more information :

Vermont Coalition to Save James Bay : Ellen Hahler, Peace & Justice Center, 186 College St., Burlington, VT 05401, 802-765-4337; Eric van Lennep, Arctic to Amazonia, P.O. Box 73, Strafford, VT 05072, 802-863-8326. **North East Alliance to Protect James Bay**: 139 Antrim St., Cambridge MA 02139 415-491-5531 (7-9pm).

James Bay Action Team: P.O. Box 408, Cooper Station, New York, NY 10276, 212-473-2630 & 212-674-3306. **Movement au Courant**: CP477, Succ. Outremont, Montreal, Quebec H2V4N3. **Coalition for a Public Debate on Energy**: c/o Les Ami(es) de la Terre, Succ. Placed Ames, Montreal, Quebec H273J2. **Int'l Task Force on James Bay & Northern Quebec**, Mark Chenier, c/o C. A. P. E., Place D'armes, C. p. 1718, Montreal, Quebec H2Y 3L5 **Donations gladly accepted!**

Sources:

Beyea, Hane, Rosenthal, Joyce. *Long-term Threats to Canada's James Bay From Human Development*, 7/89, National Audubon Society, NY
Glacial Erratic, Winter 1990. "Save James Bay!, Stop Hydro-Quebec!" NH
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Saganash, Diom Romeo, Exec. Chief of the Grand Council of the Crees. "Wetlands Statement," 9/30/90, NY
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Quitting Work

BY ZAC REISNER

My hammer
is
dropped.

Hardhat hung on a nail,
all my saws are
dull.

Thirty stories over Seattle,
In all that haste
and crazed ringing whine
of Skilsaws
what did my hammering count?

It was
the grain of fir
imprisoned in cement

When I looked at those damned grey walls
I saw a river
in there
I saw mountains
in there,
The veins of leaves
and braided streams of glaciers
Frozen
in chips of dried slurry
but
STILL SINGING
trying to
get OUT.

Overhead, in the open sky
The maddened howl of engines
Turns to thunder
And carries my heart
Across ranges and ranges
of old age hills
To a high place
where all the waters are born
where the songs
wake up
where the dreams begin

Get somebody else
to beat the earth into dead shapes;
I can't do it anymore, foreman,

I QUIT.

Pine Cone Rebellion Starts in Missouri

BY ORIN LANGELE

Providence leaves nothing to go by chance. All things have their uses and their part and proper place in Nature's economy: the ducks eat the flies — the flies eat the worms — the Indians eat all three — the wildcats eat the Indians — the white folks eat the wildcats — and thus all things are lovely.

—Mark Twain

In Missouri the Forest Service and the state's Conservation Commission allow Gaia to be gobbled. To make things lovely, Earth First! now has to munch philosophically on the FS and the Conservation Commission, specifically its chairman, Republican John Powell. Surely mental Pepto-Bismal will be needed after the feast and hopefully ptomaine poisoning will not set in.

Missouri's flora and fauna (many threatened and endangered, with some probably extirpated) are under a two-pronged attack. Last year the million and a half acre Mark Twain National Forest was plagued with below-cost timber sales, and environmentalists expect more of the same mis-management this year. State public lands administered by the Missouri Department of Conservation (MDOC) and Commission Chairman Powell are in a state of emergency. In a recent issue of the MDOC's *Missouri Conservationist*, a Chairman Powell lackey resource forester wrote, "Let's not destroy the forest by saving the trees." And he was not talking about regeneration by natural wildfire.

Chairman Powell has called environmentalists "intellectual idiots" and, no doubt, would rank the Sierra Club as radicals. If that is the case, he probably considers Earth First! akin to the "red menace." A very reliable source told me he attended a meeting with Chairman Powell and FS types concerning Missouri forests. Allegedly, Chairman Powell lost his composure when the name Earth First! came up and said that if EF!

pulls any shenanigans like they did in the Shawnee NF (a successful EF! occupation and blockade last year), he personally would stick a pine cone up the ass of any EF'er he could catch.

Not bad rhetoric from a man whose résumé states that his occupation is a lumberman and tree farmer, president of Frank B. Powell Lumber Company, part owner and manager of a retail lumber and building material company, and supervisor of an 18,000-acre tree farm. Powell was also former director of the Mid-America Lumberman's Association.

Powell, who has said that environmentalists bypass the scientific community, has no degrees in conservation or biology. In fact his only non-credentials for the job are his ties to the Republican party and his friendship with Missouri Governor John Ashcroft, who appointed Powell to the commission in 1985. Powell's rise on the Republican party ladder appears to have begun with the party in 1962 and continued to the '80s. From 1980-83 he was Chairman of the Missouri Republican party. Powell's ties to Governor Ashcroft stemmed from when he was Ashcroft's Finance Chairman of the State Auditor campaign committee for the 8th Congressional District in 1974. In 1984 Powell became State Campaign Chairman for Ashcroft's successful gubernatorial race. Chairman Powell's appointment seems to have come from his qualifications of playing in the good old boy network. But in all honesty, folks, in his various Chairmanships he surely has presided over a bunch of inane things.

Too make matters worse, Powell, whose commission term expires this June, has asked Governor Ashcroft for another six-year appointment. This is ludicrous and cannot be allowed to happen. Local EF'ers are calling for a Pine Cone Rebellion. To kick off the rebellion, EF'ers have sent Chairman Powell a care package that in-

cluded a pine cone and a jar of Vaseline. A communique was also sent to Powell with instructions of what he can do with the pine cone.

Rebellion organizers are asking everyone to participate. All you have to do is send Powell a pine cone and sign your favorite alias. Not only is this a fun thing to do, it provides a bit of safety if Powell catches you in Missouri and decides to practice derriere insertion — at least you will have your own personalized cone. It is sort of like donating your own blood before you are operated on. Besides, you never know where Powell's pine cones have been. Powell's address: Conservation Commission, POB 180, Jefferson City, MO 65102.



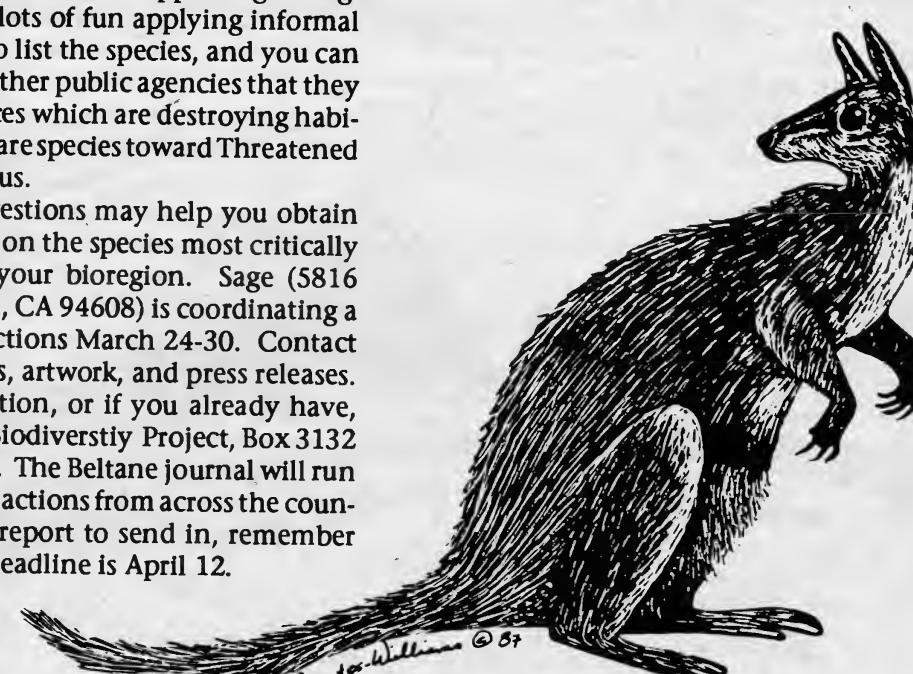
Sneaky Silent Sabotage Device

BY TRICKSTER

In reading the report (EF! Brigid, 1991) on the Hunt Saboteurs, it occurred to me (mad scientist that I am) that it is possible to communicate with our fellow unhuman beings to warn them of dangers without nearby humans (such dull creatures) knowing about it. Instead of using air horns which even a human can hear it is possible to use an ultrasonic projector which humans can't hear but the rest of us can. Such a portable, battery-powered unit can be obtained from: Information Unlimited, Box 716, Amherst, NH, 03031 for about \$300. Parts and plans, if you are electronically able and want to build your own, are somewhat cheaper. Send \$1 for their catalog of electronic gadgetry.

With this high-technology device (possibly disguised as a camera or recording equipment?) it might be possible to sabotage a hunt without the hunter or cops suspecting that it is being done or being able to locate you with their dull human ears.

This device might also, under some circumstances, make an effective police dog repellent.



Endangered Species ACT

The Inspector General of the Department of the Interior says 34 species have gone extinct since 1980 without even being listed. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) estimates that an additional 600 known and 3000 probable are Endangered or Threatened but not even listed. And these are the biocrats speaking!

Well, it's about time to take ACTION! In planning your actions, the only limitation beyond your own imagination will probably be your ability to acquire information on the imperiled species within your bioregion. Here are a few ideas on ways to acquire the info you need to raise a stink:

Contact your state Natural Heritage Programs to get listings of Threatened, Endangered, candidate, rare, sensitive, and other species of special concern. You can get in touch with your state's Heritage Program through your local Nature Conservancy office or your state's Fish and Wildlife Department. This list will include a report of the official status of imperiled species according to all state and federal agencies. So for starters, you can look for discrepancies, such as the Forest Service lagging behind the other agencies in recognizing a certain species as sensitive. For fish, another place to look for status is in the *Fisheries* (the mag of the American Fisheries Society V14, N6) article by Jack E. Williams.

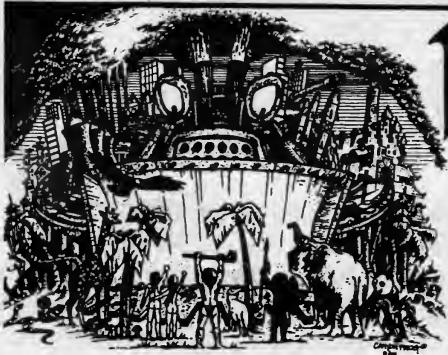
Once you know which species to check into, you can file a Freedom of Information Act Request with the FWS to obtain all the documentation it has which supports the listing of the species as Threatened or Endangered. The FWS is supposed to respond to you within ten days, but the FOIA request will probably take a while to process, so it may be useful to camp out in their office and volunteer to run the copy machine to help out. If you are particularly unwashed and belligerent, it may help expedite the process as the FWS bureaucrats rush to ensure your swift

departure.

The request will cost money unless the amount of information is very small, or you ask FWS to waive any duplication and processing costs pursuant to 5 USC 552(a)(4), which says that government agencies can't charge you for information that primarily benefits the general public and which will not be used for profit by the requestor. If you can get a non-profit group to file the request, your case for a fee waiver will be even stronger.

Once you get this specific information, you'll have the knowledge to make your case for listing, and you can take it to the FWS. If you do this formally, the process is called "petitioning to list," and it requires a thorough presentation of the scientific documentation supporting listing. You can also have lots of fun applying informal pressure the FWS to list the species, and you can demand from the other public agencies that they discontinue practices which are destroying habitat and propelling rare species toward Threatened or Endangered status.

These few suggestions may help you obtain useful information on the species most critically in danger within your bioregion. Sage (5816 Genoa St., Oakland, CA 94608) is coordinating a national week of actions March 24-30. Contact her for info, posters, artwork, and press releases. If you plan to petition, or if you already have, send copies to the Biodiversity Project, Box 3132 Boulder, CO 80307. The Beltane journal will run reports of ESA week actions from across the country. If you have a report to send in, remember that the journal's deadline is April 12.



International News

The Case of the Missing Herps

In India, rare fauna is being carted away to America under the pretense of assisting Indo-US herpetological projects. The National Museum of Natural History (NMNH), set up to promote the "cause of environment protection and conservation education" in the country, has killed hundreds of reptiles and amphibians in the Kerala forest since 1984. All this has been done with the assistance of several US scientists, in violation of local environmental regulations.

No report has emerged from any "study" conducted on the stolen slaughtered species, nor have any of the specimens come back to India. The project was supposed to last till 1987, but it was extended until 1993 behind the Indian Environment Ministry's back.

So what's happening with all these dead herps? A joint field work program seems to have been set up whereby a few scientists can steal the rare "fossorial amphibians and reptiles of the uplands of the Indian sub-continent." The state government imposed conditions that regulated the study teams to kill a maximum of six specimens of each species, later raised the quota to 20, and stipulated that the specimens were only to be used at the Indian NMNH and they were not to leave the country.

But it appears each species was collected in the *hundreds*, and disappeared, so to speak. It remains a question what price these species actually fetch in museums abroad.

—reported by PETER BRALVER



χαλιά Καλδά

If someone dared to list the visible threats to the natural environment of Greece in order of their severity, the Greek Electric Company's proposed destruction of Valia Kalda national park and the surrounding area is certainly threat No. 1.

Valia Kalda is a unique ecosystem essential for the bear and 15 other species of rare mammals, 17 species of birds including seven which are considered among the rarest in Europe, six species of amphibians and hundreds of species of flowers and plants, including six rare species of Liliaceae and four species of Orchidaceae.

Even more than species diversity and a unique geography and ecology (actually on the backbone of North Pindus), Valia Kalda has a rare beauty and a peculiar, ancient control of the local vlastophone population.

But most of all, Valia Kalda's destruction is a result of the ideology of development-at-all-costs. Under the modern political ideology and neo-hellenic development fiction, it heralds the future conduct of the Greek state as it makes decisions about nature and the few national parks which the state itself established by law for the survival of wild life. These parks constitute less than 0.54% of our land.

And so, our struggle for the protection of Valia Kalda is not only a local ecological battle, but is also part of a general effort to protect nature in Greece against the ravaging disposition of the neo-hellenic state. Write to Costas Tsipiras, Box 30736, 100 33 Athens, Greece.

— NATURE AND ECOLOGY



ΟΙΚΟΛΟΓΙΚΕΣ ΟΡΓΑΝΩΣΕΙΣ
·ΦΙΛΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΑΡΚΟΥΔΑΣ, ΤΒ 30736 ΑΘΗΝΑ Τ.Κ. 10033
·ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΖΩΤΗΡΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΒΑΛΙΑ ΚΑΛΝΤΑ, Λ. ΓΑΛΑΤΙΟΥ 101 ΓΛΑΤΣΙ 11146



photo: Andy Frame

Nomadic Penan of the Upper Baram area, Sarawak 1989

Last Chance For the Penan

With war in the Middle East and a world consumed by the need for oil, it's easy to forget all the other battles, campaigns and, in the case of the Penan tribe in Sarawak, extermination programs waged on the earth today. It is with an extreme sense of despair that I write to convey the urgency of the situation for the Penan and for Borneo's vanishing rainforests. Intensive commercial logging and roadbuilding has begun on the Bario Plateau, literally the last refuge for the Penan, signifying the beginning of the end for Borneo's primary rainforest and the Penan's rainforest-dependent culture.

As the campaign to publicize the Penan's plight has increased, so too has the rate of logging in Borneo to the point where the end is in sight. The situation is so desperate that some environmental groups are throwing in the towel and accepting the Penan's demise. **BULLSHIT!!** Such is the nature of rainforest destruction on Malaysia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines that a few wealthy landowners and politicians award timber concessions to the timber arms of multinational corporations. In Sarawak, the specific companies involved are all Japanese-based: Ichikan (Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank Group), Fuyo (Marubeni Corp.), Sumitomo Forestry, Sanwa, Mitsui and Mitsubishi.

The Penan people are being driven out of their homelands not by the logging companies themselves, but by the Malaysian military acting on the logging companies' behalf. The Malaysian military is being armed and supported by the Australian government, so that while the government is lobbied and they run committees and investigations into the use of rainforest timbers, they are actively supplying the means whereby the Penan are being harassed, removed and slaughtered.

It is damned hard to get hold of current figures, but we know that during 1984 - 85, 315 Malaysian military officers were trained in Australia as part of a ten-year program costing \$16.2 million (Australian dollars). \$A2.9 million was provided for an arms manufacturing center. \$A0.8 million was provided for a defense research center. Australian defense scientists are still loaned to Malaysia to help improve their efficiency.

The Australian military have a worldwide reputation as a jungle army, and are also proud of their reconnaissance and mapping techniques, expertise which is no doubt useful in Sarawak. This is what the Australian government calls "aid."

The Australian government has a vested interest in maintaining friendly ties with Malaysia, and if this means assisting in the genocide of the Penan and the destruction of the forests then they are more than happy to do this. They are doing much the same thing in many other countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

One of the reasons Australia is interested in keeping the Malaysian government happy is that it is a large purchaser of Australian-made products including military products. The Australian government is currently involved in a massive arms export drive targeting the Asia-Pacific region, and they cannot afford to be rude to potential customers.

As part of their campaign against Australia's involvement in the arms trade leading up to AIDEX91, an arms fair being held in Canberra this year, Renegade Activists Action Force is undertaking a pressure campaign against some of the companies involved. In addition, the Rainforest Information Center is sending six activists (including Jake Jagoff) to Sarawak to assist the Penan in whatever ways are appropriate.

What You Can Do: 1. To support the activists travelling to Sarawak, send checks or money orders to the Rainforest Information Center, ATTN: Jake Jagoff, POB 368, Lismore, New South Wales, Australia 2480. 2. Apply pressure to the following Australian companies: Dart Defence, 161 Fallon, St. Albury 2640 Australia, Marketing mgr. B. Davies (Dart manufactures training ranges and targeting equipment, with on-going sales agreements with Malaysia); Rockwell Electronics, POBox 200, Lillydale 3140, Australia, managing director CJ Thomas, marketing manager DB Anderson (Rockwell handed over a large defense communications system recently, and also is an American-based company); Olin Australia (Winchester Division) Hays Rd., Point Henry, Geelong 3220, Australia, manager defense sales, Ken Lowry (Olin supplies the Malaysian military with ammunition).

— JAKE JAGOFF AND RENEGADE ACTIVISTS ACTION FORCE

Diamonds are Death: Mining Threatens Botswana Habitat

The Okavango Delta, nominated as a World Heritage Site for its extraordinary wildlife habitat, will be dredged early next year to provide water to huge diamond mines in the Kalahari Desert. The vast, remote ecosystem is also being cordoned off from thousands of elephants and tens of thousands of water buffalo, zebra and antelope in order to create more pasture for the millions of cattle that have already denuded most of Botswana's savannahs. Both projects are being carried out with great secrecy by the government of Botswana, according to information gathered by alarmed conservationists and concerned citizens in the southern African country.

One of the world's premier bird habitats will be severely damaged, if not destroyed, by the "development" projects. More than 300 species of birds are found in the Okavango, including dozens that migrate from as far away as Europe and Asia. Naturalists regard the vast swamp as critical habitat for many species.

Diamonds are Death

The Botswana government has refused to carry out legitimate environmental impact studies on either scheme. Independent scientists warn that the projects will devastate the unique freshwater ecosystem. De Beers, which operates the enormous open-pit diamond mines that provide most of Botswana's great wealth, is associated with LTA Ltd., a major South African construction company which has the contract to do the dredging and construction of large eastern dams to store the water. Huge cranes are being trucked in from South Africa for the project. Giant dredge-buckets will begin carving a 60-meter wide channel in early January 1991 at the south end of the Okavango. The channel, planned to be 45 kilometers long, will drain much of the water from the delta, ensuring a year-round supply of water to flow more than 300 kilometers through the Kalahari, along the now-seasonal Boleti River, to the open-pit diamond mines at

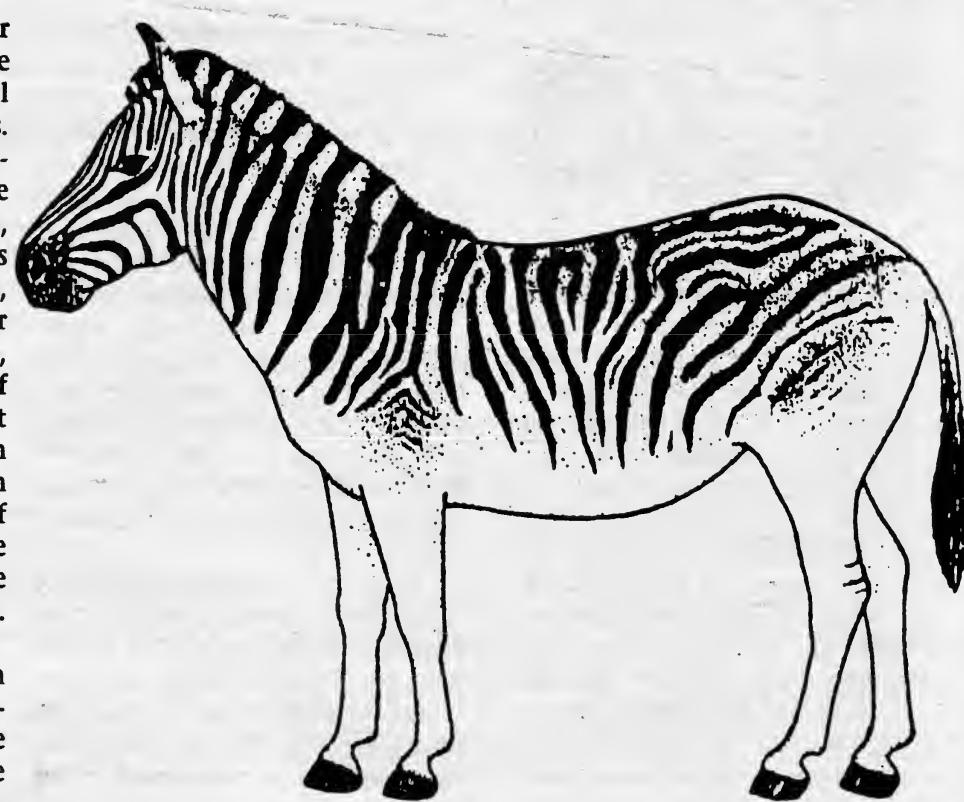
Orapa. Massive quantities of water are used by De Beers to wash the diamonds out of the alluvial soil scooped out of the open-pit mines. The three-decade-old mine has already devastated the wildlife of the northern Kalahari. In the 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s, De Beers diverted the water from Lake Xau, the region's only source of water during the dry season, to a huge, fenced reservoir. Hundreds of thousands of wildebeest, hartebeest and zebras died of thirst or starvation when they trekked to the barren Lake Xau. The bleached skeletons of countless animals drawn by the smell of water still litter the fence line around De Beers' Mopipi Reservoir.

Please Help Save the Okavango

The international conservation community is calling on all concerned citizens to protest the planned destruction of the Okavango ecosystem. Please write, call or fax the presidents of Botswana and De Beers. Send copies of this action alert to your colleagues and friends. Write a letter to your local newspaper. Ask your government to join the protest. Act now to save one of our planet's last wild ecosystems. Focus pressure on: H.E. The President, Quett Masite, The President's Office, Private Bag 001, Gaborone, Botswana & Mr. Nicholas Oppenheimer, De Beers, 17 Charterhouse Street, London EC1N 6RA, United Kingdom. Phone: (44)(71)404-4444 Fax: (44)(71)404-4730. Greenpeace have been asked to investigate this. To encourage them please register your support with: Steve McAlister, Executive Director, Greenpeace International, Keizersgracht 176, 1016 DW Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Final Comment

The disappearance from Planet Earth of the Okavango Delta would be the equivalent of destroying the Everglades in Florida, the Galapagos Islands, and the Cairngorms in Scotland. It would be no exaggeration to say that its wanton destruction for commercial gain would be an monumental catastrophe.



Save Lake Lanao

In the Philippines, The National Power Corporation's (NPC) Agus I hydroelectric project in Marawi City, Lanao del Sur, is about to commence operations. The project consists of a large channel dug from Lake Lanao near the mouth of Agus River to divert water to a regulatory dam which, if full operation ever occurs, could generate eighty megawatts of electricity. The operation of the plant, however, will have disastrous effects on the ecology of Lake Lanao and will threaten the existence of the "People of the Lake;" the Maranaw.

Lake Lanao is the largest lake in Mindanao (360 sq.km) and the second largest in the Philippines. The ten thousand year old lake has been home to the Maranaw people for many centuries. The Maranaw opposed the project as early as 1976, but NPC began construction in 1979. Now, eleven years and significantly more than the original 480 million pesos later, Agus I may open the floodgates, lowering the lake level by as much as nine meters and causing irreparable damage to the local environment and economy. Some people, mostly outsiders, may benefit in the short term, but the local population will only suffer.

The lake is home to at least twelve species of fish found only in Lake Lanao, and already threatened with extinction. In an area that is already suffering from massive deforestation and the resulting siltation of the lake, there are further repercussions to the loss of the natural balance of this freshwater ecosystem which technocrats in their shortsightedness cannot comprehend or even begin to imagine.

Many areas around Lake Lanao support extensive and very productive wet-rice agriculture. As the lake level falls, natural irrigation will disappear, and farmers will have to pay dearly for the water they have used for centuries, driving up the price of rice in an impoverished country. The shrinking lake will dry up its shallow, productive areas, leading to reduced catches of fish, shrimp and shellfish depended upon

by the thousands of fisherfolk. Docks and harbors will have to be built, and ancient mosques once on the lake's edge will need to be relocated, as the Maranaw people must wash themselves with lake water before prayer. In short, the opening of the Agus I plant will cause grave ecological damage and massive cultural and socio-economic dislocation of thousands of people.

The Agus I project was contrived by the Marcos government to serve the interests of the industrial and business sectors without considering either the immediate or long-term implications of their actions. We challenge the present leadership and the NPC to cancel the Agus I project before it is too late, and not to adopt the same perverse formula of the Marcos era in the pursuit of development.

Opposition is strong, vocal and broad. Local religious leaders, city and provincial government officials, groups from the youth, students, fisherfolk, farmers', women's, and professional sectors of Maranaw City and the rest of Lanao del Sur oppose the Agus I project. Together they have joined ranks to save Lake Lanao and to prevent the destruction of their livelihood and culture that has existed for so long in peaceful harmony with the lake.

What You Can Do: 1. Give copies of this article to friends and groups that you know, generating more pressure. 2. Write letters of protest to the following: President Corazon Aquino, Malacanang, Manila, Philippines; Mr. Ernesto Aboitiz, President, NPC, Agham Road, East Triangle, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines; Secretary Fulgencio Factoran, Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources, Visayas Ave., Quezon City, Philippines; The Philippine Senate, Senate Bldg., Manila, Philippines; The Philippine Congress, Batasan Bldg., Mariano Marcos Ave., 1100 Quezon City, Philippines.

- KINAIYAHAN FOUNDATION, INC. PO Box 175, Davao City 8000, Philippines

The Basalt Plains of Victoria

The Basalt Plains of Victoria cover 15 million hectares and were formed by a series of volcanic eruptions and lava flows, which began about 4.5 million years ago and continued until about 7,000 years before the present. At the time of European invasion, 150 years ago, these plains were covered by extensive grasslands and grassy woodlands which were home to a huge variety of native plants and animals, including the Kooris, the original human inhabitants.

Since the time of the invasion, the natural environment and the Koori culture has suffered greatly. Grazing, ploughing and the addition of fertilizers have destroyed the grasslands on a massive scale. Where once there were 2.5 million hectares

of basalt grasslands, only 4,000 hectares remain.

The diversity of this once vast ecosystem is now threatened, with twelve plants rare and endangered and remaining areas isolated and being encroached by urban and industrial development.

Species of grassland animals such as the Eastern Barred Bandicoot, a rabbit-sized marsupial and the Legless Lizard, a long slender snake-like lizard have almost been wiped out. Some of the last remaining patches of native grasslands are threatened too. If you would like to become involved in the campaign to save native Australian grasslands, contact Melbourne EF!, GPO Box 1738Q Melbourne 3001, VIC Australia.



BLM Sleaze Goes Public: Marketing Plan for Mining the Public Lands

BY CARLA NEASEL

"The public does not understand, let alone value, the importance of domestic mineral development, including (perhaps especially) mineral development on the public lands."

So begins a recent draft Mining Law Administration Marketing Plan (M-LAMP) put out this past December by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Unfortunately for the BLM, it appears the agency never intended to release it to the public. Fortunately for us, someone made an executive decision, releasing M-LAMP to the winds. Personnel at the Washington Office of the BLM seem perturbed that the document has flown the coup, probably because the draft M-LAMP reveals the BLM's plan to "market" mineral resources on BLM lands to anyone who will listen, as well as the agency's failure to support adequate reform of the 1872 Mining Law.

The Bureau of Leaching and Mining's Draft M-LAMP is an outrageous document that presumes it is appropriate for a federal agency to spend taxpayer money studying how to market public resources so that a few wealthy corporations can continue to get rich!! The document shamelessly sets out BLM "marketing" goals for selling off public lands to big industry mining. It illuminates what BLM anticipates will be its primary opposition: environmental groups, the general public, and employees within the BLM itself! Finally, it creates a marketing strategy by which the agency will persuade congress, the public and "selected environmental groups" that the 1872 Mining Law needs no reform, and that America Needs (more and more) Minerals — from the public lands, of course.

Well, of course we need minerals. Unless you never ride a bike, drive a car, ride the bus, eat a meal, listen to the radio, etc., you are part of our mineral-dependent technology-ridden life. But we have a long, long way to go before we exhaust our capability to reuse and recycle products made from raw minerals. So why isn't the BLM writing documents which promote the recycling and reuse, or less use, of minerals, rather than promoting the continued wasteful pillage through continued, status quo mineral extraction? "Hey, that's a good idea," says Mike Ratliff, Chief of Public Affairs at the BLM Washington office.

Considering how antiquated and biased the 1872 Mining Law is, it's surprising that the BLM doesn't welcome the prospect of reform. After all, adequate reform would presumably demand more ecologically-sound mining techniques, as well as mandate environmental reclamation after the mines are shut down. It could also eliminate some of the claim and patenting processes which are presently such a headache to enforce. Since the BLM is merely an agency in charge of complying with the law, surely, if the law was strengthened, the job would be that much easier. Why then, the resistance to meaningful reform? And why go to the other

extreme and promote the 1872 law basically as it stands?

Apparently, they don't see a need for reform. Asking to remain anonymous, a western BLM field official familiar with the administration of mining laws said that while he hadn't seen the new document, he was sure it was in response to the recent congressional and public interest in reforming the 1872 Mining Law. "In general, this administration's strategy, and the BLM strategy, is to say we don't need to change the law, we just need to do a better job with what we have."

That will be difficult, because "what we have" isn't much. The current mining law makes no requirements and collects no bond money to insure that reclamation takes place after the hardrock mining operation is completed. The claim, patenting, and exploration process keeps the public in the dark for much of the crucial pre-development period. Finally, federal agencies seem to feel that the law requires them to grant final permission to mine — regardless of other values at the site. The above-mentioned BLM official willingly admits that just saying the BLM will do a better job isn't enough. "If there's no commitment of staff or funds, nothing will change. We'll only be saying we're doing better."

The concept of a federal land managing agency developing a marketing plan concerning the natural resources for which it is responsible is repugnant. Such direct emphasis on inviting resource extraction is hardly a valid use of taxpayer dollars, and it certainly defies the intent of multiple use. How many hikers do you know who get off on cyanide heap-leaching? How many native grasses benefit from the obliteration caused by a stripmine?

Ratliff tells me that I've "completely mis-read the document. What we're trying to do is educate the people we serve, the American public, which includes industry, about the importance of mineral resources...We're trying to work with industry to make sure that people understand the importance of minerals to the US Federal Energy Policy."

In addition, Ratliff says "the BLM does not take the position that nothing is wrong with the 1872 Law, particularly the \$2.50 patenting fee," (ah, economics). But he maintains that other aspects of the law must remain in place, in order to "maintain the access industry now has to the resources."

As offensive as the draft M-LAMP is, activists willing to take on the mining machine can learn a lot from its rather bald statements and self-analysis concerning BLM attitudes. We can also gain some insight into the agency's strategy for manipulation. Ratliff says that the BLM wants to convince industry that it must "clean up its act, or lose access to the public lands," yet he insists that this should be done through enforcement, rather than through reform of the law because industry will "want to do it." Right. Following are some excerpts from the draft M-LAMP. You decide if I'm

being grossly unfair to the poor BLM.

"To the extent that the public knows about the Mining Law, primarily as the result of media stories, they see it as a public giveaway to greedy developers with no benefits to the public" (p.3).

"The mining industry wants to continue mining at a profit, with the fewest restrictions that might increase cost or delay start-up time" (p.3).

"Most of the mining industry wants the 1872 Mining Law preserved intact... The mining industry has a major stake in retaining the right to mine on the public lands and in protecting the Mining Law" (p.3).

"Many environmental groups...view BLM as development oriented/environmentally insensitive and think too much public land is open to mineral development. These environmental groups are also strongly opposed to the Mining Law" (p.4).

"Congress has two bills proposed to change the Mining Law significantly. Friendly Congressionals are willing to get BLM's side of the story to their colleagues, if we can provide them with factual information about surface management initiatives" (p.6).

"Some, perhaps many, BLM employees want the Mining Law abolished or radically changed" (p.7).

"BLM managers and employees (outside minerals) may not understand — and may not support — mineral development as part of multiple-use management on public lands.... In general, BLM employees are not good ambassadors for mineral development, the 1872 Mining Law, or the Mining Law administration program" (p.7).

"Certain legal requirements (such as, low patenting fees, perception of "giveaway," etc.) put BLM on the spot in defending the Mining Law that it is charged with implementing, and little attention has been paid to developing a good standard public line to cope with this. BLM employees frequently express their own personal opinions about mining and the Mining Law to the media; there are too many loose cannons" (p.10).

Note that the above rhetoric consistently talks about changing the public's perception of BLM activities, not about changing the activities. (To be fair, the document does include some suggestions for improving industry responsibility. I've not included them here, because 1) that's their job, anyhow, and 2) they are heavily outweighed by the type just mentioned.

The document goes on to target certain groups for a campaign to promote mining on BLM lands:

MINING INDUSTRY: "To convince industry that being a good neighbor and improving their own image will help everyone. ... Hold a meeting out West with California, Nevada, and Arizona mining associations, Northwest Miners Association, and AMC to explain the BLM marketing strategy and encourage company participation, discuss industry strategies. Use results of that meeting to convince

AMC that a national strategy/program is needed" (p.14).

SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS: "To get out the message that the BLM is a good steward, professionally managing the public lands and mineral development in compliance with environmental laws...Increase involvement of environmental groups in review of major plans of operations, resource management plans, and major policy changes...Encourage BLM employees to get involved in environmental groups as a way of having internal influence. Research environmental organizations to better understand them and be better prepared to deliver our message to them. *First*, target multiple-use environmental groups, such as Audubon and The Nature Conservancy, and build from that base" (p.16-17).

The draft M-LAMP also targets congress, BLM employees, and the general public. After calling the Nature Conservancy, I found that they hadn't known they were a "target" for the BLM. Now they do. And so do we, for that matter, so what are we going to do about it? What are we going to do about this blatant appeal to industry desires?

Some ideas: 1) Write to the BLM Public Affairs Office, 1849 C street NW, Rm. 5600 Wash., DC 20005, ATTN: Carol MacDonald. Ask for a copy of the draft M-LAMP, and then send them your comments; 2) Write to your congressional people and tell them the facts about the 1872 Mining Law, and why you want to see it reformed; 3) Write to any other enviro group you are involved with and send them a copy of this article, telling them to push for reform of the 1872 Mining Law; 4) Contact the Mineral Policy Center in Washington DC for help in understanding the law: Room 550, 1325 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Wash. DC 20005.



Photo: Clementine

Abandoned mine on public land

Rocky Mountain Front Assaulted

BY DAN BAUM

The Forest Service approved an exploratory oil and gas well in the Badger-Two Medicine area of Montana's Rocky Mountain Front, just as everybody expected it would. On Friday March 1, Lewis and Clark National Forest Supervisor John Dale Gorman issued approval for Fina Oil and Chemical Company of Dallas to drill its well at Hall Creek in the heart of the Badger, even though he conceded "there will be some noise attributed to the project that can be heard in (Glacier National Park)," the operation "will result in gaseous and dust emissions from road construction, traffic and drilling," and "fuel spills would be likely from fuel trucks."

The Environmental Impact Statement for the well indicated there will be a host of other environmental effects as well. These include a 1.3 tons/year increase in Hall Creek's sediment burden, the contamination of ground water with well fluids, a reduction in acreage of occupied grizzly bear habitat, the displacement of gray wolf prey, a reduction of moose winter range, and the possibility of a deadly hydrogen sulfide gas blowout.

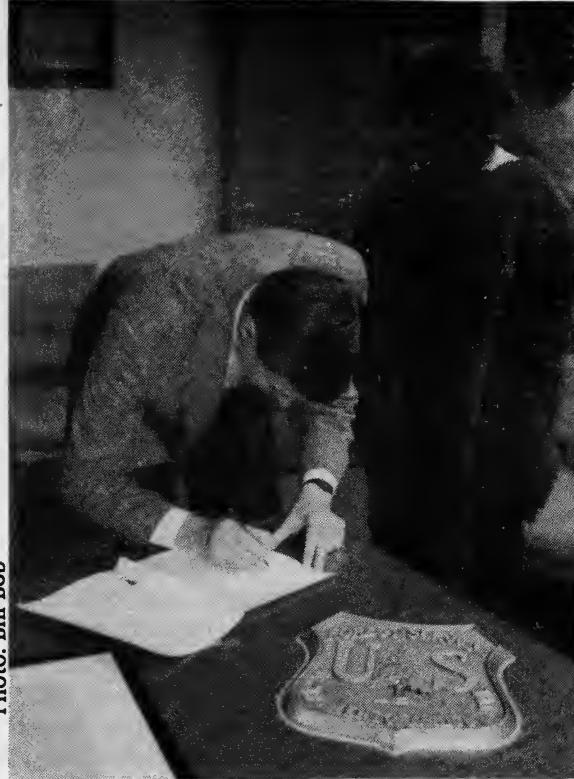
The proposal to drill the well has produced a long list of opponents. One of the strongest objections to Gorman's decision came from Sen. Max Baucus (D-MT), who faxed out a statement saying he was "extremely displeased" because "the Badger is a pristine roadless area that...constitutes some of the finest wild land remaining in the lower 48 states." "Given the litigation and appeals that are inevitable," his statement said, "the Forest Service is conducting a real exercise in futility."

Opponents now have 45 days to file appeals, and Congress has 90 days to consider action that would save the Badger. Simply designating it Wilderness wouldn't save it, though, because Fina and Chevron Corp. of San Francisco have held leases in the Badger-Two Medicine for more than eight years and have been seeking approval to drill for more than five. Under the law, leases must be honored even if the land is later designated Wilderness. Congressional sources say Congress would have to buy the leases back from the two companies, and that is very unlikely.

Each company has spent in excess of \$6 million for the leases and for technical information about the sites, according to their spokespersons. Both companies and sources elsewhere in the oil and gas industry maintain that the chances of finding a commercially viable well—chances the Forest Service puts at less than one half of one percent—are standard for exploratory "wildcat" wells, and that the growing market for clean-burning natural gas requires the search for new gas fields. Gorman said he may not decide until the fall whether to give the Chevron the go-ahead to drill its well.

The Badger Chapter, a tough little activist group on the University of Montana campus, said it will join the National Wildlife Federation

Photo: Bill Bob



Fred Freddie, the Deputy Regional Forester for Region One, signs a receipt for an appeal of the Hall Creek FEIS submitted by A. Grizzly Bear.

in appealing Gorman's decision.

Even Montana wildlife officials fought against opening the Badger to development. "We're disappointed," said John Mundinger of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks and co-author of a state recommendation last year that the Forest Service not approve the drilling because it would disturb grizzly bears, interfere with elk calving and adversely affect other wildlife. "But I'd find it highly unlikely that a state agency would appeal a Forest Service decision."

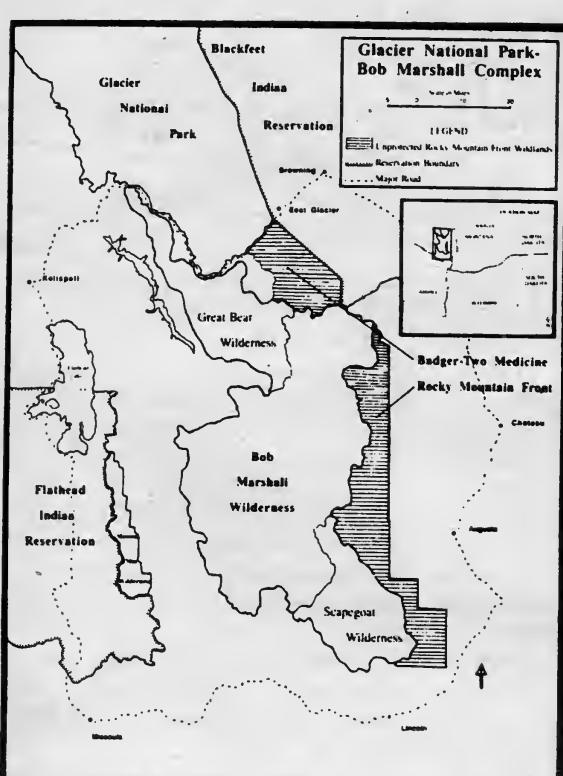
The other big objection comes from the Blackfeet Indians, whose reservation borders the Badger and who consider the 116,000-acre tract of mountainous wilderness holy ground.

"The Blackfeet have been cheated," said Tiny Man Heavy Runner, a 44-year-old Blackfeet chief who has been a leader in the fight against the drilling. "But this isn't the end. This is the day we can start the fight."

Heavy Runner's lawyer, Mark Mueller of Austin, Texas, said in a telephone interview he plans to file an appeal to the decision and if that doesn't work, "we'll go to the federal courts for an injunction" to prevent the drilling. The Blackfeet use the Badger-Two Medicine for sun dances, vision quests and other religious rites, and claim it is the last holy place left them. To the Blackfeet, the Badger-Two Medicine is as sacred as Mecca is to Moslems or Jerusalem is to Christians and Jews. They say development there would insult their religion, make sacred rites impossible and hinder their efforts to rescue Blackfeet youth from rampant alcoholism and drug abuse.

Gorman said in an interview last fall he is unconvinced developing the Badger-Two Medicine will "destroy" it as a Blackfeet holy site. The 33-page document accompanying his decision

continued on next page



Activists Badger Freddies

continued from front page

once again to foil the Freddies somehow. About 200 brave environmentalists took on snow flurries and a piercing wind in the street in front of the Federal Building in Missoula, where the Northern Region Freddie Offices hide, and yelled at the Freddies, but they never would come out and play. (Oh, they had the usual complement of plainclothes cops with wires working the crowd, but for the most part, they never ventured too far from safety. They still have a memory of the Day of Outrage in 1988 burned into their psyches; they must have thought someone might throw cowshit and sawdust on them) Freddies lined the windows on all three floors, they spilled out of a few doorways to get a better look, but they always kept a foot pointed toward the door. Freddies, you see, are brave enough to rape, but lack the temerity to acknowledge what they do: They are deluded, prevaricating cowards.

Well, I sure am spewing vitriol at the Forest Service these days, and the Badger FEIS decision one big reason why. Les Rodman, landmanager of the Fina Oil & Chemical Co. told the press that "the project has lost momentum," and he couldn't say whether Fina "is even interested anymore." But that would never stop a real Freddie.

We had some theater, of course: A thirty-foot oil derrick and a Freddie to direct the oil scum and slicks to jab it into the wilderness and coat and smother all the bears and wolves running around (We've got all these costumes that we trot out at times like these.), then alternative energy burst forth to save the day and drive the Freddie, his derrick, and his scum and slicks out of the wilderness. The derrick soon transmogrified into a windmill, and looked all the more rustic for the change. The Freddie, true to life, remained unrepentant, and railed about revenge as the revived bears and wolves carted him away. Generally, it was a good show. It had the snappy plot, huge, blatantly obvious imagery, and lack of profanity that the media thirsts after like dogs in heat. Bullhorns, microphone and podium, the whole affair: A standard rally.

The only problem is that the Freddies just grab their noses and snicker when they see rallies like this; they have, after all, seen so many before. This time, however, we can do something besides posture and shout. We're going to appeal the decision, and then we'll take the lying bastard Freddies to court.



Fool's Gold from the 1872 Mining Law

Believe it or not, the General Mining Law which was passed in 1872 is still in force for all "hardrock" minerals - gold, silver, uranium, copper, lead, zinc, etc. Under the 1872 Mining Law's provisions:

- Anyone who discovers a "valuable mineral" on most of the public domain has an automatic right to mine it, no matter what other values exist on the site. Any profitable ore is considered "valuable."
- There is no requirement that Federally-owned hardrock lands be restored to pre-mining condition when the ore runs out, and there is no fund for cleaning up old hardrock mines.
- The miner pays no royalty for ores removed; about \$4 billion worth of free hardrock mineral are taken annually from public lands.
- The miner may establish a "claim" on public land and tie up the mineral rights indefinitely (he must do \$100 worth of work on the claim each year). He pays no rent. He may then lease the claim to others and keep a royalty for himself. Over 1.2 million Mining Law claims

extend over 25 million acres; more than 2,000 claims lie within National Parks.

- The holder of a claim which proves to contain "valuable mineral" may purchase clear title to the land and minerals for \$5.00/acre or less. The Federal agencies have no choice about making the sale. The claim-holder may mine the claim without making even that payment.

These provisions have been retained by an aggressive mining lobby, abetted by thousands of petty hobbyists and speculators throughout the West who see the 1872 Mining Law as a chance to get rich. The result is a constant threat to non-mineral values, an immediate drain on the Treasury, and a large and growing public liability for future cleanup costs. Mining generates vast amounts of groundwater pollution and hazardous waste. Reform of the 1872 Mining Law is long overdue.

—FROM CLEMENTINE, JOURNAL OF THE MINERAL POLICY CENTER

Badger-Two Threatened

continued from previous page

says "Blackfeet traditionalists and other tribal members did not identify any properties as having significance as traditional cultural properties as defined by the National Historic Preservation Act."

The tragedy of Badger-Two Medicine is that Blackfeet religion either lacks the elements the Forest Service requires as "proof" that a site is sacred, or forbids their disclosure to outsiders. For example, the Forest Service archaeologist on the case asked to see ancient prayer sites, but it is a tenet of Blackfeet faith that an area be returned to its natural condition after religious use. The Forest Service asked for details about sun dances and other rites, but Blackfeet elders say such matters are not to be discussed, let alone printed in government documents. The government wanted to see burial sites, but Blackfeet elders say they fear the bones will end up in museums in New York and Washington. Both sides concede the Blackfeet and the federal government are no more speaking each other's language today than they were 150 years ago.

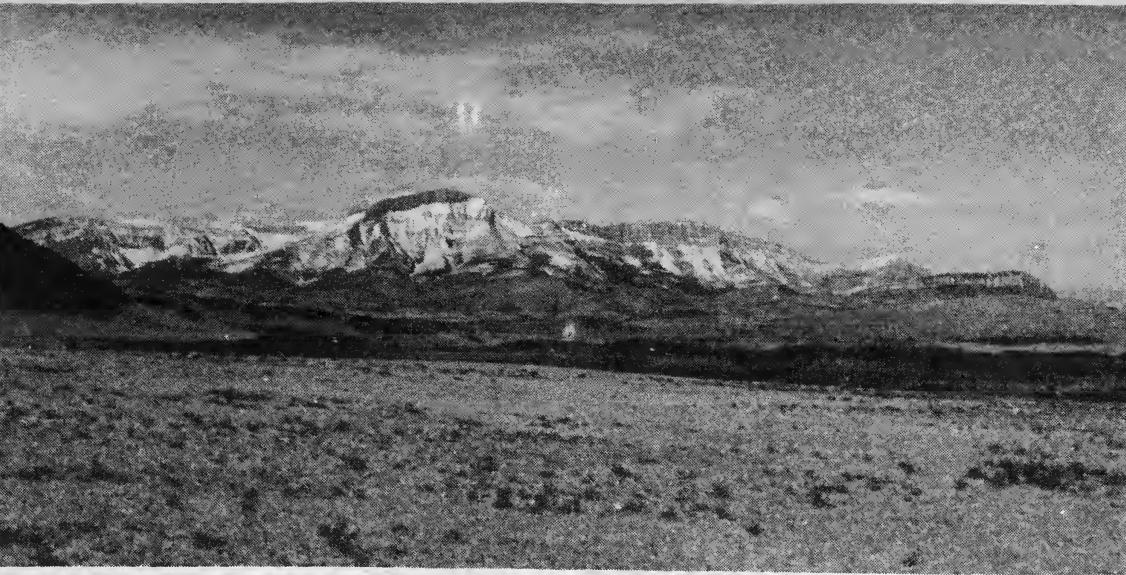
"We get information that isn't substantive," said Cynthia Manning, archaeologist for the Lewis and Clark National Forest in Great Falls. She produced a scrawled, ungrammatical note from Victor Young Running Crane and tapped it with the backs of her fingers. "They say 'we like the mountains.' How do you document that? You can't take people's off-the-cuff arguments. You have to have documents."

Young Running Crane, who wears long gray braids and at age 75 still hikes the mountains in winter hunting elk and seeking spiritual renewal, can't understand Manning's dismissal of his note. "In Blackfeet society, a man speaks his heart and is taken at his word," he said. Especially from a man his age, such a statement carries in Blackfeet society the weight of a court decision.

The Badger-Two Medicine is spectacularly mountainous and roaring with wind and water. For centuries, Blackfeet have built sweat lodges beside the pristine Badger Creek. They still climb the area's high peaks to conduct fasts and vision quests that last for days. Sun dances and other rites take place where and when the spirits dictate. In 1896, decimated by war, smallpox and starvation, the Blackfeet sold the area and what is today Glacier Park to the federal government but retained rights to hunt, fish and gather timber there.

Heavy Runner compares a gas well in the Badger-Two Medicine with a "knife in the breast of our mother." The very idea is as insulting as "an oil well in Saint Patrick's cathedral," he says, and speaks darkly of divine or human retribution if the plan goes forward.

photo: Bill Bob



"We know the spirits will take care of it, that Cynthia and Gorman and even their children will die," Heavy Runner said during a late-night interview in his tiny house on the reservation. "This I know. But I also know there are people here who talk about picking up that." He pointed to the hunting rifle standing in the corner.

There is a practical side as well to the Blackfeet's desire to keep the Badger-Two Medicine pristine as a religious site. "Our young men are being taken by alcohol and drugs. It's no secret," said George Kipp, whose face shows the wear of being a vocational-education teacher in a place with 85 percent unemployment. "One of our best weapons against that is the rekindling of pride in our culture, in belonging to something great and old. We need the Badger-Two Medicine for that. It's our church."

Talk of spirits and the forest as a church seems a lot farther from Forest Service headquarters in Great Falls than the 128 miles indicated on the map. To Gorman and supervisory geologist Keith Sandifer, the Badger-Two Medicine is an unexploited part of the overthrust belt, a geologically promising strip along the Rocky Mountains' eastern slope that has yielded large deposits of gas. Development of the Badger-Two Medicine could mean jobs for Blackfeet workers and large royalties for state, county and federal treasuries. Gorman said.

Gorman, a mild bespectacled man with a rotary pin winking on his lapel, said he was uninfluenced by an internal Forest Service memo, leaked last fall, titled "Proposed Strategy for Mitigating Persian Gulf Situation." The memo, which alarmed environmentalists in both Montana and Washington, D.C., proposed weakening the environmental review process for drilling on public land, reducing the role of public comment and appeals in granting drilling permits, and generally giving drilling "the same urgency and management attention as (fighting forest) fire."

A Forest Service spokeswoman, who under a new policy declined to be identified, said the memo was prepared as an "idea paper" by the

Minerals Department staff, and "has not been approved and is not going anywhere."

Gorman said does feel bound, however, by the Energy Security Act of 1980, which encourages federal agencies to consider making lands available for energy development, and by a law that governs overall Forest Service policy, the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960. "That law states that National Forest lands belong to all Americans, not to any special interest group," Gorman said. "Essentially, I am bound to permit activity unless it can be proven that such activity is detrimental to others' use of the land."

The Forest Service's EIS concedes the Chevron and Fina projects will "disturb" more than 7,000 acres of the Badger-Two Medicine, increase the murkiness of some streams, "unavoidably" displace some wildlife, generate airborne "dust and emissions" and make noise that would be audible inside parts of Glacier Park and the Bob Marshall Wilderness. It concludes, though, that federal air and water quality standards wouldn't be violated and that the projects wouldn't threaten the existence of the grizzly bear and other animals.

"Nonsense," said James Posewitz, special assistant to the director of the Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife & Parks and author of the department's recommendation against the projects. "This area is just too valuable. We say don't drill it. But when your ideology says 'develop' you start with that and rationalize the rest away. That's what the Forest Service is doing."

In last fall's interview, Gorman said he was unimpressed by both the environmental and Blackfeet arguments against the drilling projects. "They say if you put a road in there you'll be destroying it," he said. "But why? They haven't explained that, and this is going to be decided on facts."

"The man doesn't understand," Victor Young Running Crane said as he stared through his window at the gleaming white mountains of the Badger-Two Medicine. "He doesn't understand because he doesn't want to."



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photo: Lexy Adams



A frenzied crowd, incited to riot by wild bears demanding justice, prepares to storm the federal building in Missoula, take the freddies hostage, and demolish the city.

Big Bend Earth First!

Florida's Big Bend Earth First! (BBEF!) was co-founded by a group of environmentally conscious North Floridians about two and a half years ago who were disgusted with the eco-destruction going on around them. Each day it seemed that more and more of their southern state's natural paradise was being destroyed by the Lords of Greed: The Appalachiocola National Forest was being subjected to serial arboricide (that's clearcutting folks!!); Florida's Department of Environmental Regulation was giving developers carte blanche to rape and pillage Florida's sensitive ecosystems; and Leon County developer greed heads were bulldozing (useless??) trees for chopping mauls and assfault parking lots left and right.

FINGERING FREDDIES FOIBLES

Prior to European settlement, the North Florida area, like most of the southeastern coastal plain from North Carolina to Texas, was carpeted with a forest of majestic longleaf pine. The towering trees grew in open groves, scattered across a meadowlike ground cover of grasses. The sunny open floor of the forest supported an endless array of wildflowers. These flowers, which inspired the very name of our state — La Florida — are gone today. Once covering 62% of the southeastern coastal plain, this ecosystem today is nearly destroyed. Less than 1% of the original acreage survives on public lands. In the last 25 years, the Forest Service has destroyed 1/3 of their longleaf ecosystem by converting it to pulpwood plantations. In 1989 the management plan for the Appalachiocola National Forest called for Freddy to have sold-off 60% of the remaining longleaf pines to loggers over the next few decades. Freddy's mismanagement has been in blatant violation of the US Endangered Species Act. Specifically, it has contributed to the rapid decline of the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker, black bear, fox squirrel, gopher tortoise, sand skink, and pine and indigo snake.

Enter the merry eco-pranksters of BBEF! On November 2, 1989, just two days after Halloween, twenty-five costume-clad members of BBEF! marched on the Forest (DIS)service's offices in the downtown Tallahassee Federal Fortress calling for an end to clearcutting, shelterwood cutting, mechanical site preparation and the use of toxic chemical herbicides. One participant dressed as Smokey the Bear let Freddy know that he had resigned from their organization and had joined the radical eco-warriors of BBEF!. Red-cockaded woodpecker-costumed participants squeamed in agony as a logger "clearcut" compatriots dressed as longleaf pines. Even ET showed up to protest Freddy's policies. Later that afternoon, the woodland creatures moved their protest to Highway 319 along a proposed clearcut in



Forest Service Billboard Bash — BBEF! photo

the Appalachiocola NF. There they rallied passing motorists in their smog-belchers with "Burma-Shave style" signs spread over a mile the urged motorists to call the Freddies to protest this clearcut.

One year later (Oct. 22, 1990) there was a repeat march on Freddy's office. This time BBEF! even provided Freddy with some simple suggestions as to how to MANAGE INSTEAD OF MISMANAGE the Appalachiocola National Forest. Freddy has recently begun to invite BBEF! to open-houses and the group has gone and reiterated their opinions against Freddy's mismanagement of the Appalachiocola National Forest. As a result of BBEF! harassment and the more docile urgings of other, more mainstream environmental groups, the newly proposed interim management guidelines would stop clearcutting within 3/4 mile of active and inactive red-cockaded woodpecker colonies. However, this mismanagement plan would still allow 40% of the National Forest to be clearcut.

To keep Freddy from thinking that BBEF! would become complacent and co-operative and allow any clearcutting to go on in the Appalachiocola National Forest, three billboards have been erected throughout Leon County calling for an end to clearcuts on Public Lands. BBEF! celebrated with a bash at the billboard erected closest to Fredd's Federal Fortress during a recent late-afternoon rush hour.

DER "OSTRICHED"

Florida's Department of Environmental Regulation (DER) has long established a policy of having developers and polluters as its true clients and in 1990 DER's purpose, according to then-secretary Dale Twachtman, was to serve these clients best interests. Thus, DER had been issuing permits based on the desire to preserve political connections rather than on the need to protect the environment. Powerful agricultural interests had been exempted from state water quality standards, with the result that the state of Florida was being sued by the federal government for allowing them to destroy the Everglades. State water quality standards had been weakened to benefit large corporate interests and the DER had undertaken a reorganization whose true purpose was to cover up massive mismanagement and to destroy the DER's ability to protect the citizens from polluter. DER has its head in the sand when it came to the ecocide of Florida by developers and the agri-industrial complex.

Something clearly needed to be done. On April 2nd 1990 BBEF! staged its first protest against DER policies in front of the main office in Tallahassee. Making its debut was BBEF!'s proposed DER mascot, a four-foot tall paper mache ostrich with its head stuck in the sand. More than fifty participants carried signs urging "Fresh Air Not Stale Politics," "Purge Polluters Not Files," and "Environmental Protection Not Environmental Corruption." In response to the protest, a spokesman for DER suggested that BBEF! could "stand on their heads and juggle jello for all he cared" and some participants did exactly that. BBEF! also presented the media with a list of DER's Dirty Dozen, cases in which un-

regulated developer eco-destruction was allowed to go on.

BBEF! 1990 Howloween (Oct 31st) Eco-Prank was a state-wide protest of DER's policies (just one week before Twachtman and his Governor Bob Martinez met their demise on election day Nov. 6th). BBEF! coordinated protests by environmentalists of the nine-district DER offices around the state. Protestors were clad as alligators, snakes, owls, red cockaded woodpeckers, Florida panthers and gopher tortoises and carried signs; "Department of Environmental Criminals," "Incinerate the DER" and "Trash Twatchmann".

As a result things are changing under the new administration; the mitigation rule that allowed developers to destroy natural wetlands and mitigate by digging holes and calling them "man-made" wetlands will be changed. BBEF! will continue to keep a watchful eye out for greedhead encroachment on the new DER.

DIRECT ACTION AGAINST DEVELOPER DRECK

BBEF! first direct action campaign (March 1989) was to protest the wanton landclearing of old growth magnolia-beech woods and tree cutting associated with the construction of a huge mega-shopping center and ass-fault parking lot. Over 50 protesters enjoyed the sunshine and endured the exhausts of passing smog-belchers as they waved signs and passed out fliers along the road shoulders. Unfortunately, the bulldozers had already done their damage. Since then members of BBEF! have been ever-vigilant at local city and county commission meetings and planning department hearings. With the result that two large chopping maul developments have been stopped shortly after the survey stakes went out and well before the bulldozers had arrived. Still, developer greedhead eco-devastation continues almost unchecked on a daily basis and BBEF! hopes to thwart their efforts in the future

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If You Want to Be Really Patriotic, Defend the Land!

By Moving Robe

Operation Mangrove Shield, the Campaign for Biscayne Bay, was conceived in the midst of the propaganda circus that created the war with Iraq. We were appalled at the lack of patriotism exhibited by our government, which would sacrifice human lives and billions of dollars rather than formulate a prudent energy policy to wean this country off imported petroleum. We were also dismayed that just when the "peace dividends" resulting from the end of the Cold War seemed to promise a brighter future and increased funds for conservation, the government decided to ignore this potential for taking care of the real national security crisis--our failing ecosystems--in favor of perpetuating the status quo.

Patriotism existed before there were nation-states. The root of patriotism is love of the land. Just as animals defend their territory and feeding grounds, so do humans. America is not an abstract concept, it is not encompassed by a flag; rather, it is the mountains and rivers and swamps and forests that together make up our country. It is bitterly ironic that what our country does in the name of "patriotism" directly promotes the continued destruction and degradation of America, the land.

In creating Operation Mangrove Shield, Everglades Earth First! wishes to point out that patriotism is not wrong per se, but that it is being manipulated and misdirected to support activities that are actually anti-patriotic. True patriots do not destroy our lands and waters! Developers, zoning lawyers, biostitutes, and corrupt government officials are traitors to our lands and waters. It is time to put the never-ending human economic concerns aside, tighten our belts, and get down to the true work of patriotism, saving our wild lands and waters before it is too late!

Soldier Key: Giant Conglomerate Squats on Tiny Island

By Hamish Ziegler

I live on Biscayne Bay. I'm floating on it as I write. My wife and I live aboard a houseboat in a waterborne community called The Anchorage. We and our neighbors share a beautiful natural wilderness. Our

Bay is about four to six miles wide on the average and stretches north to south over 40 miles. It is a giant protected basin of shallow green water, mangroves, and beaches bounded by South Florida on one side and the first of the Florida Keys on the other. Biscayne Bay is renown for its sailing and waterfowl, its placid serenity. We in the Anchorage record her gentle rhythms every day and night as our boats sway with the tide and wind. We live lightly on her back. Rowing in our dinghies, the water folds back in behind us and we leave no trail.

It has taken only 120 years since the first settlers arrived to cripple the Bay. Ralph Munroe came in the 1870s and described the shallows off Coconut Grove as "teeming with sea turtles munching on the sea grasses and fish so numerous you could walk across their backs to shore."

Today the mackerel that used to follow migrating shrimp through the Bay are gone. Fishermen roll nets across the bottom destroying habitat and taking the rest of the shrimp, ripping up the bay-bottom spawning grounds for shellfish and lobster. There are high levels of cadmium in the Bay. Sea walls have replaced the mangrove trees, those sea life nurseries, along the shore, as developers claim more prime waterfront. Farm runoff and fresh water pollution have thrown off the delicate balance between species. In a marine environment, too much fresh water is as destructive as pesticides. This summer there was a huge algal bloom that floated in and settled on the sea grass beds, blocking the sunlight and blanketing them in death.

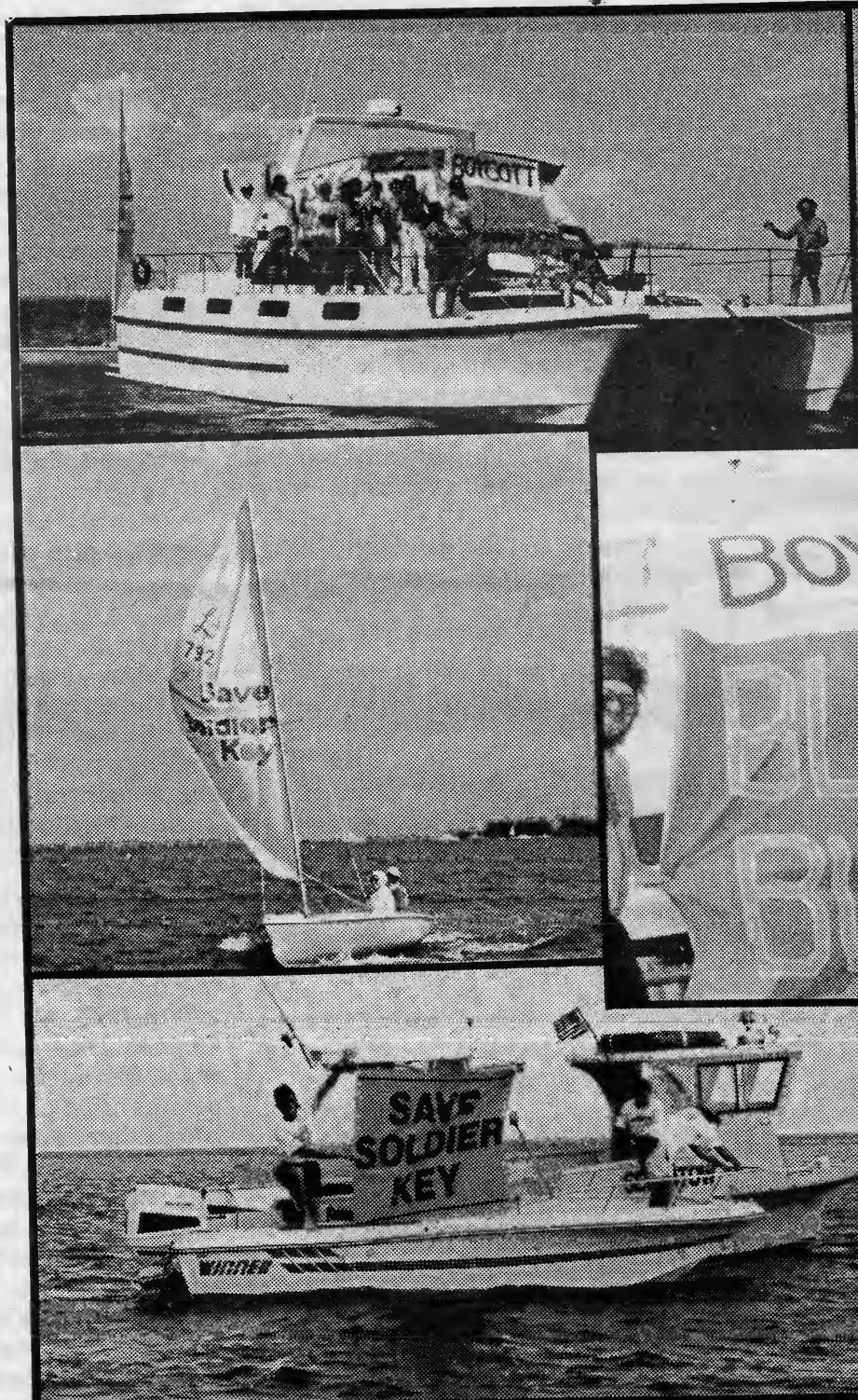
The latest attack on the Bay is the threat of development on a tiny island 10 miles southeast of Coconut Grove. This 3½-acre island is the very first of the Florida Keys. It is named Soldier Key because it barracked U.S. soldiers who built the Fowey lighthouse on the living reef a few miles to seaward. Princess Cruise Lines of Fort Lauderdale, along with Blockbuster Video, as Blockbuster Cruises, have purchased the option to buy and develop the tiny island. The plan is to crowd as many as 500 people a day onto an island the size of a large back yard; an island of sensitive mangroves and tiny beaches where rare Hawksbill turtles nest. Swaying Australian pines, which, though exotics, have graced the island for years and provide roost for migrating sea birds, are about to fall under the blades of a bulldozer. Facilities planned to entertain the tourists include jacuzzis, wet bars, swimming pools, artificial beaches, a new wharf, bathrooms and diesel generators for power. If this project is allowed to proceed, tourists will trample the nesting grounds of Hawksbill Sea Turtles. Three of the 12 known Hawksbill nests in Florida since 1959 have been at Soldier Key. Visitors to the proposed underwater

nature trail will mangle the living coral reefs. For an island that has been a private fishing retreat off-limits to the public for 45 years, this means a drastic change. It means the island will be transformed from a safe haven for wildlife to another belly-slammaing, Calypso-jamming, beer-swilling tourist trap.

We at Everglades EF! feel that there are enough places like these in development riddled South Florida. We are here to put an end to the wanton, uncaring, profit-at-any-cost mentality by standing up and fighting! On Saturday, February 23rd, Everglades EF! launched

objections have not stopped the cruise line or Huizenga. Huizenga, a big campaign contributor to the Republican Party, has sent his minions to Washington, D.C. to negotiate directly with Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan. This is our man who supports drilling for oil in California, the Florida Keys and Alaska. It is very important that we publicize this corrupt, behind-the-scenes politicking and let people know the system is being subverted again.

I have been visiting Soldier Key for more than 19 years. I have dived among her mangroves and watched



Operation Mangrove Shield with a wildly successful regatta action protesting the proposed development. Protesters shared the sea, the island, and their wilderness.

The fight for Soldier Key has been going on for months, but the critical time has now arrived. Soldier Key sits in the middle of Biscayne National Park. Three weeks ago the National Park Service issued a formal statement in opposition to any development on Soldier Key, and reiterated its desire to buy the island. The NPS offer of \$135,000 was eclipsed by the near half-million dollars paid by Blockbuster. NPS

the shimmering shoals of juvenile fish, octopi and baby lobsters. I've ridden the tidal rush through channels in the sand, gliding over grass beds and bright orange starfish. I have seen the herons quietly hunting the flats and listened to the croaks of the Cormorants roosting among the mangroves at dusk. I have swum with sea turtles there. For me to think that all this might be lost, destroyed in favor of concrete, diesel fumes and alcoholics is too difficult to take.

NGROVE SHIELD

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Join Everglades EF! in our boycott of Blockbuster Video in protest of their anti-nature stance! Let them know it does not pay to be Baybusters! Mail your cut-in-half Blockbuster Video card to Everglades EF!, POB 557735, Miami, FL 33255. Write a note telling Huizenga how you feel and we will forward it to him and inform the media of overall response. Call Blockbuster Cruises/Florida Princess Cruise Line at (305) 524-2322 and tell them what you think of the proposed "Tiki bar from Hell" planned for Soldier Key.

see fish swimming below the docks . . . oysters clinging to the pilings . . . soldier crabs walking in the turtle grass on the bottom . . . there was no pollution, no murkiness," reported the *Miami Herald* in a 1905 story. There were just four islands in the Bay then, and many of Miami's residents earned a meager subsistence by fishing the Bay. With Flagler's railroad, Miami became a swiftly-growing city and popular tourist destination.

In 1913, a developer saw potential in filling acres of land on top of a barrier sand bar. After pumping up six million yards of Bay bottom,

Within years, 70 outfalls pumped 20 million gallons of raw sewage per day into Biscayne Bay. Mangrove wetlands were bulldozed and acre after acre of productive Bay bottom was covered with rubble or carted away to create 14 new islands and hundreds of acres of new bayfront land by the end of the 1940s.

Water circulation was so changed by these new islands and shorelines that the natural circulation of water virtually ceased in the north end of the Bay. Commercial fishing fell into a decline and has never recovered.

Over the next 20 years, development continued. Bulldozers and draglines worked at a fever pitch. Industrial expansion elevated the assault on the Bay with rivers of metal plating, printing and photographic chemicals running into the Bay from mostly unregulated sources, mixing with fertilizer and pesticide runoff from the first golf courses and thermal pollution from the Cutler Ridge power plant. Once gin-clear waters grew cloudy with silt as more and more of South Florida's filtering wetlands were lost.

By the mid-1960s, the Dade County Health Department chief engineer recommended against swimming in Biscayne Bay. Urogenital infections became common among women who swam in the Bay. Fishermen started reporting "emaciated" fish caught in the Bay. The director of a Miami oceanographic laboratory called Biscayne Bay a "lifeless, concrete-bound open cesspool."

Soon, fishermen were daily reporting fish with tumors, open red sores, ragged fins and "irregular" scale patterns. The first recorded cancerous disease found in a fish—lymphoblastoma, a form of leukemia—came from a 1971 Biscayne Bay specimen.

During the 1970s, the assault on Biscayne Bay reached its peak as developmental pressure moved south along the western shoreline of the Bay with new housing developments, 120 miles of cooling canals for the Turkey Point nuclear power plant, and Mount Trashmore, the county dump site. Running out of bayfront land, developers turned their bulldozers on the eastern Everglades and Biscayne Bay rested.

Over the past 15 years, the Bay's biological health slowly improved. For the first time in 10 years, large schools of Mackerel have been reported in the Bay. However, a large percentage of Florida's 900 new residents each day are settling on the southeast coast, and the Bay is being degraded again.

Today, illegal gill and seine net operations are reported regularly. Golf courses encircle the Bay, pouring pesticides and herbicides into the waters. Insensitive and ignorant boaters destroy fragile sea grass beds. Shrimpers drag their

trawls across the bay bottom in a nightly massacre of juvenile fish and crustaceans. Five thousand tankers per year run along the Gulf Stream, just a few miles east of the Bay. Commercial spongers wrench living sponges from the bay bottom within Biscayne National Park. Fuel for the power plant is barged down the middle of the Bay. Last month the barge ran aground, causing a major oil spill scare.

Developer Raul Planas plans a Jack Nicklaus-designed golf course requiring the destruction of 58 acres of wetlands. Blockbuster Video proposes to put 500 tourists per day on tiny Soldier Key. Mount Trashmore is leaking ammonia directly into the Bay and the Corps of Engineers wants to release a 15-year accumulation of toxic silt from the bottom of the Miami River into the Bay. Biscayne Bay has been plundered, poisoned and filled. Cleansing wetlands have been lost to the voodoo ecology of mitigation. Rich sea grass beds have been scoured of life.

The assault on Biscayne Bay started with a bouquet of orange blossoms. Everglades EF! will bring it to a halt with Operation Mangrove Shield, the campaign for Biscayne Bay.

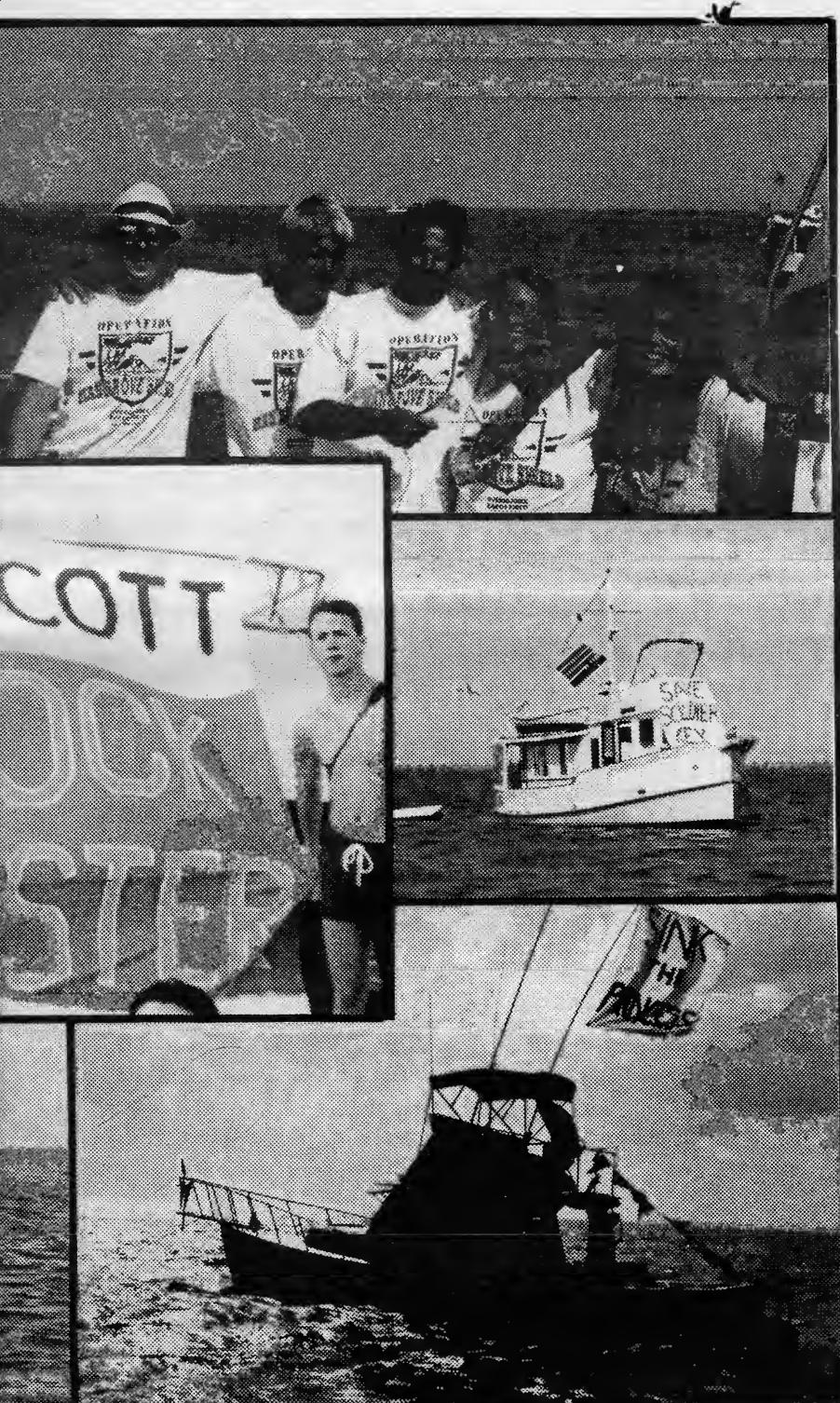
The Golf Crisis

The Gulf war is ending, but the Golf Crisis continues. Wherever it's sunny and fair, golf courses are multiplying like cancer cells and gobbling up wilderness. In Florida, the rich are becoming ever more exclusive, desiring walled communities with private golf courses. Naturally, the most desirable areas are the coastal habitats of South Florida's wildlife.

The greed of rich Americans and the developers who pander to them is not the only cause of the Golf Crisis. The Japanese are obsessed with golf. Because Japan is so tiny, golf course membership costs \$500,000+ a year. Many Japanese find it cheaper to play golf in the U.S. Japanese investors are hot to buy golf course developments. They already own most Hawaiian golf courses, and are heading east!

How many other areas around the country are facing the Golf Crisis? If this is a widespread problem, EF! should form a national task force to pressure the PGA and stop further depredations of wilderness.

To support the cause, send \$12 to Everglades EF! for your Operation Mangrove Shield shirt. Please specify size. POB 557735, Miami, FL 33255.



Litany of Abuses Marks Biscayne Bay's History

By Rhi Zophora

The assault on Biscayne Bay began when Julia Tuttle sent a bouquet of orange blossoms to Henry Flagler, inspiring the railway magnate to cut a swath through the mangroves and pinelands of East Florida and run his railroad to Miami.

Before Flagler's railroad, "Biscayne Bay was crystal clear. You could

Miami Beach was created. A synthetic island, Miami Beach today needs constant "renourishment" in the form of regular dredging operations to keep the ocean from surging into the carpeted lobby of trendy tourist hotels.

In the early 1920s, the real estate boom hit Miami. Dredge-and-fill operators began making plans for the Bay coastline. The Army Corps of Engineers delineated a bulkhead along Miami's eastern shore and stood back to watch as aspiring land barons dredged the Bay bottom up to create new shoreline and islands to fill with home sites.

EARTH DAY

Environmentalism vs. Eco-defense

by Bob Brounley

The air is thick with the smell of fried bread and Italian sausage; sounds of Jazz conjure up thoughts of a simpler time, easy to cling to. Herds of people roam a large grassy area in the center of modern urbania, collecting pamphlets detailing the benefits of recycling and the horrors of incineration; others buying T-shirts identifying some endangered species and buttons all proclaiming in essence "I'm an environmentalist." Many stand in small circles immersed in philosophic conversation on the many possible approaches to the study of potential energy incentives for private industry. Everywhere there is talk of a new revitalization within the environmental movement. It's Earth Day in Florida and you just know everything is gonna be all right.

I sent 25 bucks to a national environmental organization and they sent me a T-shirt with a whale on it. Not a bad deal I thought, so I sent another group 30 bucks for a handy tote bag displaying a large earth icon and a slogan urging me to recycle and I was well on my way to a new life as an environmentalist. Soon, with the conviction of a new recruit, I was recycling aluminum cans, refusing to buy styrofoam cups, writing letters to elected officials I'd never heard of, and by now I had a drawer full of enviro-T-shirts. Ah ... life was getting better, and the world was to soon be right again.

Then somehow curiosity began to permeate my conviction. I began to read, and to learn; of atrocities committed in the name of progress; the advance

ment of humankind at the expense of all else; the rapid decline of a once mighty and tenacious opponent -- one of the world's most unique and mystical ecosystems -- now whittled down to one tenth the size of only fifty years ago, and locked away in a small display case called Everglades National Park. Although it is displayed to the world as a sanctuary for wildlife, the Everglades is dying. It is surviving largely by artificial means as a testament to what was here before; before the great conquest by the ambitious but short-sighted entrepreneur who came seeking total domination of the land for his own benefit, completely disregarding beauty and intrinsic value.

The great invasion by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1948 would turn the Everglades water system into a massive plumbing job. Where there were once winding rivers and wetlands supporting an abundance of wildlife now there is a seemingly endless myriad of canals and waterlocks diverting water to vast tracts of farmlands and sugar cane fields. These agricultural lands are the primary source of pollution found in the Everglades and draw two thirds of the water. With almost 500,000 acres of sugar cane in South Florida, there are more acres of Everglades growing sugar cane than are protected within the state park. This once vast ecosystem has been divided into parks, preserves, water management areas, conservation areas, agricultural areas, counties, cities, and subdivisions, and always for the benefit of the all-powerful and all-consuming human society.

We have managed to undermanage, overmanage, and mismanage the system. Only now, over 40 years after the first dredge hit the Florida wetlands, is our government finally starting to admit that the mechanism probably would have worked better left alone in its natural state. The Kissimmee River, the tributary between the great chain of lakes and Lake Okeechobee - the beginning of the Kissimmee-Okeechobee-Everglades ecosystem - was transformed into a 30 foot deep by 56 mile long canal by the Corps of Engineers in the 1960's only to later be slated for restoration sometime in the 1990's. The proposed restoration project would alter the canalized river to resemble its natural state in hopes of regaining the benefits it once yielded. But there can be no guarantees of success. The attempt by humanity to rebuild an ecosystem is presumptuous at best ... though it appears we have left ourselves with no other choice.

From the humanist point of view, we have failed miserably in the development of our own habitat in South Florida. We suffer from numerous water shortages, uncontrollable growth, air, water, and ground pollution, and depletion of our natural resources.

But from the perspective of deep ecology we are obligated to confront the moral implications of our dying ecosystem. Despite the efforts of so many environmentalists over such a great period of time, ecosystems all over the world continue to decline. Many species of wildlife are disappearing. Beauty is being replaced with the pragmatic and most disturbing, the preservation of life (other than human) constantly

requires justification, life regarded as having no intrinsic value. In the belief that humans have not only the power, but the right to control and shape the destiny of the life around us, we must accept the enormous responsibility that goes with destroying an integral, life-sustaining mechanism in the only living world we know.

Is it the ineffectiveness of working within a system devoid of understanding and compassion for things beyond human control that pushes the environmentalist over the line to become an eco-defender? Is it the outrage felt watching the struggle of a poisoned Cormorant, loosing its tiny grasp on life? Perhaps, more simply, it is the unwillingness to accept what is, and to relentlessly pursue the love of what we know should be.

One thing has become definitively clear, it is no longer enough to be environmentally "concerned". It is time to defend...without compromise.

Of course if you should happen to visit South Florida for Earth Day you may find motivation comes with much difficulty on a warm, sunny afternoon in April. This really is a beautiful place, just the way it is, right now; the gulls looming in the breeze. Some of the other wildlife born in the Everglades comes to visit urbania just often enough to make us feel like one diverse family.

So sit yourself down easy, tip your face back and into the sun, and find your peace....

but don't drink the water.

Earth First! Demands For National Forests in Florida

1. Discard the proposed Land and Resource Management Plan for Florida's National Forests and the FOR-PLAN model for forest planning. Prepare a new EIS with a new set of conservation-oriented alternatives based on ecology rather than economics. The preferred alternative must be biocentric and consistent with the land ethic of Aldo Leopold, i.e., "A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise."
2. Biodiversity, a major concern of the NFMA, a key issue in 70 current appeals of national forest plans nationwide, and the subject of a Forest Service national Steering Committee effort, must be the major goal of the new forest plan. Refine the biodiversity concept to represent "native diversity", the perpetuation of natural landscape patterns and processes. Native diversity involves the preservation of native ecosystem structure, function, and integrity, and of native species in natural abundances.
3. Close at least 90% of all road miles within the national forests, and restore them to natural habitat. Fund a study immediately to determine the ecologically optimal order and methodology of road closure. Build or reconstruct no new roads.
4. In cooperation with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's LANDSAT-based habitat mapping program, prepare a detailed report and set of maps on landscape patterns in the national forests. Use this information as a guide for restoration and protection of ecologically important habitat patches, gradients, mosaics, and corridors throughout the national forests.
5. Prepare detailed plans for the restoration and preservation of all natural community types and landscape types in the national forests. Special emphasis on longleaf pine landscapes and natural fire regimes. Implement plans after review by a contracted committee of ecologists from outside the Forest Service.
6. Prepare detailed plans for recovery to presettlement abundances (whenever possible) of all species listed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory that occur naturally in the Florida natural forests. Implement plans after review by a contracted committee of biologists from outside the Forest Service.
7. In cooperation with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, reintroduce populations of all native species (e.g., Florida Panther, Red Wolf) that have been eliminated from Florida's national forests, after necessary habitat improvements (e.g., road closures, community restoration) have been made to accommodate them.
8. Greatly expand land acquisition, including purchases of inholdings and critical corridor connections to other public lands (e.g., Pinhook Swamp connection of Osceola NF to Okefenokee NWR, various connections of Apalachicola NF to St. Marks NWR).
9. Immediately eliminate off-road vehicles of all types from throughout national forests.
10. Immediately remove all domestic livestock from throughout national forests.
11. In cooperation with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, immediately close hunting seasons on Black Bear and Fox Squirrel in national forests. Prohibit firearms in large core areas of each forest.
12. After road closure and habitat restoration has begun, recommend to Congress that at least 75% of each national forest be designated as Wilderness or Wilderness recovery Areas (if land is too disturbed to meet current Wilderness criteria). Precise boundaries will be determined from ecological criteria developed in #4, 5, and 6, above. Manage these areas as Wilderness until Congress acts.
13. Enforce a moratorium on all logging in national forests, beginning now, until Wilderness and Wilderness Recovery Area boundaries have been determined, and the needs of sensitive species and habitats have been specified.
14. Eliminate the use of mechanical site preparation (chopping, bedding, disking, etc.) in all future silvicultural operations.
15. Eliminate the use of all biocides (herbicides, pesticides, etc.), except when shown to be necessary to control exotic and/or weedy species that have a deleterious impact on native diversity.
16. Prepare a detailed plan for reconstructing the regional economy around each national forest, replacing jobs lost from the wood products and road construction/maintenance economy with jobs based on ecological research, ecological restoration, environmental education, and passive recreation. Greatly increase funding for ecological/biodiversity research.

- Florida Earth First!

Florida Preserve Network Earth First! Priorities in Florida

Creation of a statewide wildlife preserve network, including huge, restored wilderness areas, road closures and overpasses, and broad interconnecting corridors of natural habitat.

Preservation of all habitats for rare, endemic, threatened, and endangered species.

Radical protection and recovery actions for our most critically endangered species, such as the Florida Panther, West Indian Manatee, Red-cockaded Woodpecker, Sherman's Fox Squirrel, American Crocodile, and a vast number of endemic plant species.

Regulatory protection of upland habitats to an extent at least as great as that currently afforded to Florida wetlands. Keystone species of upland habitats, most notably the Gopher Tortoise, must be thoroughly protected.

Drastic changes in management direction for the key land management agencies in Florida, including the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Florida DNR and Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

Headwaters Not Saved Yet!

BY ROBERT PARKER

Northern California activists were able to breathe a well deserved sigh of relief after the January 9, 1991 Board of Forestry decision to uphold the California Department of Forestry's (CDF) previous ruling to deny two Pacific Lumber THP's (timber harvest plans) in the Headwaters Forest. However, the fate of this last unprotected *de facto* redwood mini-wilderness is far from sealed.

MAXXAM Corporation, owner of the Pacific Lumber Company (PALCO) made no secret of its wishes to sell Headwaters. At the same time, however, the company is revising the two THPs and could resubmit them at any time. Due to cumulative impacts to the watershed, it is doubtful the bureaucracy will approve the plans. And according to Dr. C. J. Ralph, a noted Redwood region wildlife biologist, mitigation to protect Marbled Murrelet habitat is impossible. At the Board hearing, PALCO also plans for other logging in the old growth of Headwaters. That "harvest" would decimate the forest by the year 2000.

tershed preservation and the creation of adjacent wildlife corridors for the area, they will still need to overcome resistance from the politicians and MAXXAM. Speculation at this time is that purchase of the forest will most likely come in the form of a state bond measure to be decided by the voters in 1992.

This adds up to the high probability of an extremely compromised proposal for preservation, based more on politics and economics than on ecosystems. This compromise could leave the Headwaters forest an isolated island within a fragmented ecosystem, for the sake of the mainstream groups retaining their policy of compromise, and the politicians, as usual, seeking the easiest solution.

Taking into account the current recession, California's huge budget deficit and the outcome of last November's election, the possibility of the voters passing a very costly measure is questionable. Charles Hurwitz should not profit from Headwaters. PALCO was victim of a hostile takeover by MAXXAM in 1986. That takeover is currently being challenged by numerous lawsuits. In fact, these legal proceedings, along with the possibility of an indictment, may be prompting Hurwitz to sell Headwaters now, while he still has the chance to take the money and run. Paying this criminal a large sum of money for illegally acquired land would be rewarding him for his crimes.

In response to the current situation, the Earth First! Redwood Action Team has recently forwarded the Headwaters Wilderness Complex Proposal (details in the March 20, 1988 *EF! Journal*) to the Governor's office and the Task Force. The Proposal, based on a whole watershed approach, calls for the preservation and restoration of 98,000 acres of land. It encompasses the watersheds of four rivers and creeks, as well as creating a wildlife migration corridor between Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge and inland old growth forests.

Headwaters Forest is far from saved. Concerned activists must be dedicated to not allowing it to become an isolated island or a developed tourist park. The only future, the only hope for this cathedral, must lie as wilderness.

The Redwood Action Team is currently planning a strategy for upcoming campaigns to save this vital ecosystem. Along with the Headwaters Wilderness Complex Proposal and mapping of the area, we are preparing a lobbying and letter writing campaign. For a copy of the Wilderness proposal, send a business size SASE, with 52¢ postage to: RAT, POB 358, Miranda, CA 95553. And don't forget to include a donation. Money is desperately needed to fight the war on the forests. The EF! Direct Action Fund is supporting this campaign, and also needs your donations.

What can you do?

•Write: **Pete Wilson**, Governor, State Capital, Sacramento, CA 95814; **John Amadio**, Deputy Director, Governor's Office of Planning & Research, 1400 10th St., Sacramento, CA 95814; **Sen. Barry Keene** and **Assemblyman Dan Hauser**, State Capital, Sacramento, CA 95814. (These two will be introducing legislation to their respective houses.)

•Express your concerns about Headwaters and urge them to meet the following demands: 1. Adopt the Headwaters Wilderness Complex Proposal as a guideline for preservation of Headwaters. 2. Base preservation on a *whole watershed, intact ecosystem approach* to meet the goal of preserving an "ecologically significant portion" of Headwaters. 3. Preserve as a wildlife habitat conservation/wilderness area, not a developed tourist park. 4. Explore alternative means of acquisition to a bond



measure including a donation by PALCO. Consider eminent domain purchase of land which PALCO does not wish to sell. 5. Introduce legislation which adopts the above demands. 6. Allow representatives of grassroots groups, including Earth First!, to directly participate in all negotiations and talks concerning Headwaters.

•Also express your concerns to the following people, they are interested in your views on this matter and are playing an important role in developing the Governor's final proposal: **Jim Owens**, The Sierra Club, 4877 Jacoby Creek Rd., Bayside, CA 95524, (Jim wants to hear grassroots input.); **Jerry Merrill**, The Planning and Conservation League, 909 12th St. #203, Sacramento, CA 95814; **Joan Reese**, The Wilderness Society, 116 New Montgomery #526, San Francisco, CA 94105

•And finally, drop a line to the Redwood Action Team. Give us your input and get involved. Get on our mailing list. You'll be kept up to date on Headwaters, notified of upcoming actions, and occasionally receive our favorite homebrew recipes.

Remember, the fate of Headwaters depends on you finding the time and energy to get your letters in the mail. Earth First!



It will be up to MAXXAM to set the selling price for this forest, and given "owner"/junk bond king Charles Hurwitz' past record, it will likely be over inflated. No indication has been made as to asking price, nor has Charlie revealed the amount of acreage he is willing to sell.

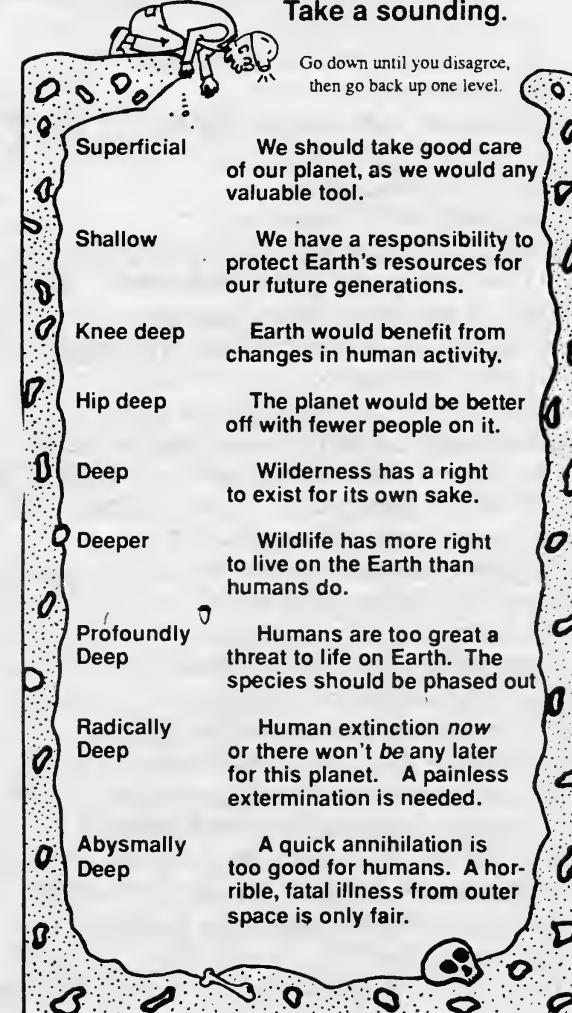
Newly elected governor Pete Wilson has called for the preservation of the Headwaters forest. In January the Governor created a Task Force headed by Deputy Director for Planning and Research John Amadio. The Task Force is currently in an information gathering phase and seeks to define an "ecologically significant portion" of the Headwaters area. According to Amadio, the state views the intact 3000 acre island of old growth as the *minimum* acceptable for preservation, and that rumors to the contrary are false. Also in Sacramento, Senator Barry "Killer" Keene and Assemblyman Dan "Bowser" Hauser are preparing to introduce legislation pending final report of the task force.

Assisting the Task Force are representatives of the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, and Planning and Conservation League. Although these groups are maintaining a stance supporting wa-



ECO DEPTH GUAGE

How deep is your ecology?
Take a sounding.



Go down until you disagree, then go back up one level.

We should take good care of our planet, as we would any valuable tool.

We have a responsibility to protect Earth's resources for our future generations.

Earth would benefit from changes in human activity.

The planet would be better off with fewer people on it.

Wilderness has a right to exist for its own sake.

Wildlife has more right to live on the Earth than humans do.

Humans are too great a threat to life on Earth. The species should be phased out.

Human extinction now or there won't be any later for this planet. A painless extermination is needed.

A quick annihilation is too good for humans. A horrible, fatal illness from outer space is only fair.

Wildlife Official Bagged

To the government, Richard Mitchell was a staff scientist at the Fish and Wildlife Service hired to identify endangered species and set up programs to protect them.

But to big-game hunters, Mitchell was a man who could lead them to remote reaches of China and Pakistan and give them the chance to hunt rare and even endangered species.

Now, hunters who traveled with Mitchell are being questioned by federal prosecutors in Detroit, Milwaukee and Dallas-Fort Worth. The Justice Department is trying to determine whether Mitchell brought animal carcasses into the country illegally and whether he used his position at the US Fish and Wildlife Service for his own benefit. Mitchell's activities also are being probed by the Fish and Wildlife enforcement division as well as the inspectors general of the Interior Department and the Smithsonian.

When the investigation started in 1988, Mitchell was on temporary assignment to the Smithsonian Institution to develop research projects with the Chinese. Throughout the inquiry, the Smithsonian has paid his legal bills: to date more than \$280,000 in congressionally appro-

priated funds. With another legal bill for \$60,000 pending, the Smithsonian now says it has hired outside counsel to assess its obligations to Mitchell.

The federal investigation centers on services that Mitchell performed for hunters while employed by the government. Under the aegis of a non-profit organization that he operated from his Arlington, VA home, Mitchell accompanied hunters as they stalked their quarry and helped them bring their kills into the United States. In some instances, according to knowledgeable sources, government prosecutors believe Mitchell and the hunters brought carcasses into the country illegally. On at least one trip, these sources said, Mitchell had been sent overseas on government business, but some of the same expenses also were covered by hunters. In another instance, the same sources said, prosecutors believe Mitchell worked to get the US government to downgrade the leopard and two other species from endangered status in Nepal with the goal of positioning himself to profit from sport hunting in the country.

—EUGENE REGISTERED GUARD

Writ on Walt Whitman's Birthday 1990

The spotted owl swoops by
and accuses Bush.
He complains of his lies
and his ecocide.
I too am untamable.
I sound my accusation
over the roofs
of the congresses
of this planet.
I grab Bush and tell him
to read the eco-prophetic lips
of John Muir and Aldo Leopold.
I burst into the oval office
and rip his desk in half
with a chainsaw
and demand he extend
most favored trade status
to the Tiananmen dead
rather than Coca-Cola and McDonald's
conquer more of the world
than Columbus and Marco Polo and Napoleon
so the world can be safe
for capitalism and McDonald's
may safely raise the flag
of international money empire
so Moscow and Beijing
and even Bangladesh
can gorge on extinctionburgers.
O read my lips, Bushy baby, O read my lips!
O read the bushy lips of Whitman!
O read the lips of Gaia's vagina!
I bury Bush up to his neck in a mass grave of
species gone extinct since he and Quayle
were sworn in on Rehnquist's Bible.
I mushel Bush's puss in his campaign promise
he doesn't remember as well as "NO NEW TAXES!"
"When it comes to the environment,
the time for study is past. The
time for action is now."
Yeah the time for action is NOW
O Thoreau and John Brown
O Ed Abbey and Dave Foreman!
O time for the foreman of the jury
at the Scopes Monkeywrench Trial
to liberate the exquisite intricacy
of Evolution from the fundamentalist
bulldozers of HUMANS *ÜBER ALLES!*
Time to free the foremen of the factories
and the forewomen of the office buildings
and the scabs along with the union workers
and the proles of 1917 and 1984.
Time to grab Bush by his re-election campaign lapels
and invite him & Lujan & Sununu to co-star with



Wildlife Official Bags Bag

Keithville, LA — A crowd of people spent most of the night trying to rescue what appeared to be a black bear caught 50 to 60 feet up a pine tree so they could move it to a wildlife area.

A veterinarian fired tranquilizer darts at the critter in an effort to get it down. Deputies and wildlife agents strung a net to catch the bear when the drugs took hold and it fell from the tree.

It wasn't until they chopped down the tree early the next morning that they discovered they were rescuing a dart-riddled garbage bag.

Bears are so scarce in Louisiana that they have been proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

—BILLINGS GAZETTE

PD Blows its Stacks

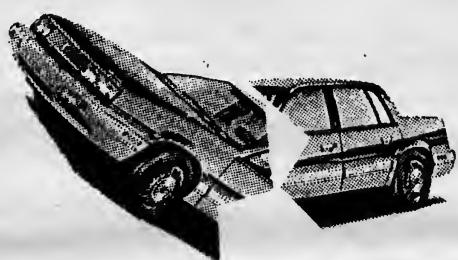
Almost four years to the day after Phelps Dodge closed its Douglas smelter operation, the two, lone, towering and awesome smoke stacks tumbled to the ground early one morning without so much as a whimper.

Tom Foster, a P-D VP said "Nobody knew. It was kept very quiet. We didn't want to make it an event." In spite of the secrecy, about 50 people lined US 80 to watch the demonstration.

After more than 80 years of operation, a decision was made to close the multi-million dollar plant on January 15, 1987. Phelps Dodge had paid thousands of dollars to the Environmental Protection Agency for past violations of air pollution regulations. Risking a forfeiture of a \$3 million letter of credit to the US government and a possible \$100,000 per day fine for each day the smelter remained open after January 15, 1987, the smelter operation came to a halt.

Victorious!

— BISBEE OBSERVER



Auto Boycott

The Seattle establishment is doing well. Boeing, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Metro (the bus company), and Seattle mayor Norm Rice have all endorsed a boycott of automobiles on "Oil Smart Wednesday," March 27, in Seattle. What's going on, that chambers of commerce and corporations are way ahead of the feds on energy policy? And what's the matter with Bush (besides CIA and oil)? On January 16th, the day he started the bombing of Iraq, he had his signature in the Federal Register proclaiming "National Sanctity of Human Life Day." Now, this is not irony.

—WASHINGTON EF!

Reagan & James Watt in *Back to the Future part IV*
in which John DeLorean drives them to 1946 Nuremberg.

Time for Bush to treat his glaucoma

with a toke of cannabis rather than

a drop of acid rain in each eye twice a day
until the Greenhouse Effect makes the South Pole
a Palm Springs for the international super-rich
sunbathing in ultraviolet-proof geodesic domes
while the mole-people work in their subterranean
factories.

Bush wants a man on Mars by 2019.

If he's still alive then,

by all means send him there

— along with Reagan's mummy
tarred and feathered in an oilspill
& a rainforest's worth of exotic plumage.

Time to break into NASA control-room

and turn the Hubble Telescope toward the Earth.

Time to train it on the northern spotted owl
and the Mount Graham red squirrel.

—JEFF PONIEWAZ

Learning Conservation

—LAKES AREA EF!

Welcome to Brainerd Minnesota. Land of 10,000 lakes, Brainerd International Raceway, Potlatch, MacMillian Bloedel, and the Lakes Area Earth First!

We at LAEF!, being the only radicals in town, have been very busy. Many of us have been fully involved in the peace movement lately, as well as trying to bring socialism to the US. Both have not been very successful as you can see by watching CNN. One thing that we have managed to do, however, deals with paper conservation.

I'm sure that many of you have already taken these steps and I'll bet some school teachers have too. That is not good enough. We need to have all the school teachers conserve paper if it is going to have an effect. This can be done very easily. You must go to individual schools, not the district as a whole, and ask the Principal if you could present the ideas to the faculty at the next faculty meeting. Easy. Now, what to ask of them.

I ask that they please use these three simple techniques to conserve paper.

One. Re-collect hand-outs. Instead of printing the same handout for all students of all classes, they can re-collect them for the same class later. Many of the handouts end up in the garbage anyhow.

Two. Have the copies of tests and worksheets printed on both sides of the paper.

Three. Utilize the blackboard more. Instead of printing one or two questions on paper for each student, write it on the blackboard.

Make sure to add, that by doing this, it will save the school money that in return can be used for other areas. It can benefit them as well as the earth. These ideas, along with a school wide recycling program, can drastically cut down paper usage in our school systems.

That is all from Brainerd for now. I hope this idea will benefit our movement in the fight for Mother Earth.



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Amphibios: The Prophetic Silence

BY LONE WOLF CIRCLES

Listen! Listen hard for the happy orchestrations of moon-crazed croakers, and the story it tells.

Amphibians, and frogs in particular, are living metaphors of evolution. The distinct stages in their life-cycle parallel the evolutionary imperative, from a unicellular egg into a purely aquatic tadpole, slowly developing the legs and shape of the adults. Each new frog reenacts their ancestors' first fated gulp of air, and initial ascension onto the verdant land mass. They teach us the crucial processes of metamorphosis — changing appearance without ceasing to exist, changing form to reveal the realized self.

Listen! Their raucous and amorous songs are the unequivocal announcement of a still-liveable ecosystem. Their buoyant social chirps and echoing mating grunts are an environmental soundcheck — a tonal, rhythmic, soulful "all's well."

Thus, there's no more dire portent than a quieted frog pond, no more certain omen than the recent worldwide disappearance of amphibians. Like the audible pleas of Cassandra, the plaintive silence of the frogs is a certain prediction of unfolding catastrophe. And as with Cassandra, no one heeds the crushing hush of wetlands once alive with the croaks and bellows of jewelled songsters. It is in their arresting absence they take on the role of soothsayers, forecasting disaster in a descending wall of terrifying silence. The extended silence of extinction.

We get their name from the Greek word "amphibios," "leading a double life" above and below the waterline. The adaptation to a dual-habitat contributed to the success of a three hundred and ninety million year existence, surviving almost unchanged for the last one hundred and fifty million. It now spells double jeopardy, with high-risk exposure to both air and water borne poisons. Their common food source is insects, the victims and carriers of pesticides. An amazing, permeable skin that allows for the direct absorption of oxygen, also allows the easy passage of industrial pollutants. Sensitive to changes in water temperature, reductions in cover, and siltation, resident populations are effectively halved wherever subjected to logging operations. Acid deposition in the form of rain or snow retard the growth of their eggs. Once the most abundant by weight of any forest animal, amphibians are quickly disappearing worldwide, setting off a great biological alarm.

The so-called Las Vegas frog vanished when its entire range was appropriated by the city it is named for. The golden toad was assumed safe in the protected preserves of Monteverde, Costa Rica. Within its misty embrace, beneath giant orchids and moss dangling from rainforest trees, the males stood out in a burning show of orange brilliance. In less than ten years they have completely disappeared.

One of the most unusual of all was the

gastric-brooding frog, recently joining the forever extinct. Ensconced for millennia in the deep tangles of the Australian rainforests, it developed a singularly unique method for protecting its unhatched eggs from the abundant predators. Stowing away the eggs in its stomach, they somehow suppressed the flow of digestive acids during the incubation period. The frog that regurgitated live babies, lives no more. Worldwide, frogs are suddenly and dramatically vanishing from the face of the Earth.

Amphibians first appear on the fossil record between the late Devonian and Mississippian periods. Their ancestors were the crossopterygian fishes, with flipper-like lobed fins, and lungs as well as gills. It is unlikely they ever chose to leave the water. More likely they were caught in isolated, evaporating seas, their first excursions above a search not for land, but for more water. They were pre-adapted to life on land. Lunged



fish thrived without leaving the water for hundreds of millions of years, and survive to this day in the form of the prehistoric-looking coelacanths of the Indian Ocean. It was, however, the existence of already developed lungs that made their land travels possible.

You can see the timelessness of amphibios in the unfocused, dinosauric stare of the rough skinned newts. Their endangered habitat is the last of Pacific Northwest's temperate rainforest, where they float in the perfectly clear pools of rainwater. They absorb oxygen from the water, supplemented by occasional sorties to the surface for a gulp of mountain air. They rise from the depths in slow spirals in an economy of movement, their almost still tail following behind. With intense, vertical pupils, here is the "eye of newt" staring back from many a witch's brew. The headwater seeps feeding these pools shelter the rarest of California amphibians, the Olympic salamander. Intolerant of any rise in stream temperature, they easily succumb wherever log-

ging reduces the total amount of shade. Their rapid disappearance is a direct and accurate measure of ancient forest destruction.

The oldest frog fossils are of the family Ascaphidae, dating back two hundred million years to the Jurassic Period. The remnant wilds of the American northwest are also home to the last living member of this family, the tailed frog. The "tail" is actually a rosy, spade shaped cloaca, or penis. Needless to say, the female is "tail-less." They are the only frogs that fertilize the female internally, having adapted to the coldest, hardest-rushing streams where typical external fertilization would be untenable. The eggs are then laid in a sticky secretion cementing them firmly to the rocks, and to the same end the tadpoles employ large suction-cup mouths. This creature of the torrent, muted by the roar of whitewater, faces an uncertain future. Like the Olympic salamander, the tailed frog's sensitivity is what makes it so vulnerable to human impact. A change in average water temperature of less than five degrees can kill them.

Human beings are far more tolerant of adverse changes, less susceptible to the toxic residues of our consumerist civilization. It would appear we can proliferate indefinitely, immune or insulated from the deleterious effects of that promulgation. It could be said that humanity is detached in this way, desensitized, oblivious to worsening conditions that must in the end kill us as well. The coal miners of recent American history carried into those cold, black shafts a bird in a cage. More sensitive to the accumulation of underground gases, the death the golden "miner's canary" was a signal of impending doom. The silenced frog songs serve an imperiled planet in the same way, as a tocsin for toxins, a harbinger of destruction, a red alert. Alert. Alert. Alert...

Toads and frogs can live buried in mud for years, hibernating, mindlessly awaiting the thaw that will release them. Stories abound of them somehow entrapped in solid stone or coal, jumping out unharmed when the rock is accidentally broken open. One hopes that within the core of our hardened, impermeable sheath, a secret still rests, a wilder spirit ready to spring forth. Ready to belie the extinction of its kind, and leap the bounds of mute testimony!

In the face of such a final silence, everyone should be "all ears —" attentive, concerned, vigorously responsive. We should stop everything and strain to hear a last frog song. Drawing from the example of amphibian metamorphosis, we can find in our own past and future a manifestation of self that is more cognizant of miraculous life, more in tune with the processes of shared "nature."

For more information on the plight of amphibians, contact the EF! Biodiversity Project, POB 3132, Boulder, CO 80307.

FOIA the Freddies: ADC EAs and EIS's must follow MOU

When you think of the agencies or programs responsible for managing our federal lands, which ones come to mind? Most likely, you think of the Forest Service, the Park Service, the BLM, and the USFWS. Somewhere after that, you might remember that the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers are out there doing their thing. The EPA also has some say on what's happening to the vast acres out there. And there is the National Marine Fisheries Service, too.

There are probably others that you would think of, as is the case for us working with the Predator Project. There is one missing from this list, whose mission is as development-oriented as the rest of them, and whose impact may be as widespread and damaging as the worst of the bunch previously mentioned. And the reality is that VERY few people in this country - to whom this land "belongs" and for whom this land is so well "managed" — even know about the federal Animal Damage Control program, or ADC!

Luckily for the critters out there and the systems they are a part of, there has been a growing national awareness of the ways and means of this federal program, and this journal has helped prompt that awareness by providing much coverage of ADC in the past 12 months (with some coverage even further back - see EFJ 3/20/88 issue). Right now a lot can be done not only to further the effort of exposing ADC, but also to inflict change upon its historically seldom-challenged activities.

What follows describes the workings between ADC and the Forest Service, accompanied by a fact sheet about the ADC program and how we *all* can help affect its 1992 budget - right now. The discussion given to the Forest Service's need to evaluate the ADC program on each Forest is self-explanatory. As for the fact sheet, feel free to (please do) copy it, and then distribute it far and wide. The powers of control and manipulation (mostly ranchers and loggers) are already putting a lot of pressure on the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for Rural Development, Agriculture and Related Agencies to increase ADC's budget up to more traditional levels, and we need to counter this.

There is also the opportunity to testify at the subcommittee hearings on the ADC budget sometime in mid-April, during hearings set up for "outside witnesses." If you live in the DC area and/or are interested in traveling to the great marble museum to present a case for sticking with the present proposal to decrease the budget (or further decrease it), send a letter to the subcommittee (Room 236, Rayburn Bldg, House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515 ATTN: Bob Foster) and ask to be placed on the list of speakers for the Outside Witness Hearings.

So with that intro, onward into the wordage!

USFS and ADC: A Memorandum of Understanding

There are presently a number of National Forests in the western states which are conducting Environmental Assessments (EAs) regarding

animal damage management (ADM) on the Forests. The purpose of these EAs is to establish where, when and what types of predator control action, to be executed by the ADC, should be authorized by individual Forests. Various Forests have given us various reasons for developing these assessments, ranging from a need to reauthorize an old ADM to the fact that ADC has become very controversial and the agency must address this public concern.

No doubt, these are valid reasons. Even more important, however, is the need to assess the program as laid out in a recently-revised Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Animal And Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS - which has authority over ADC) and the Forest Service. This MOU, dated March 12, 1990, serves the purpose of identifying the responsibilities of the respective agencies, and establishing general guidelines to assist field personnel in carrying out their ADM responsibilities. More specifically the MOU makes the following two requirements: 1) "It is mutually recognized

that the tools and procedures available for managing populations must be used in a professional manner according to a plan developed in compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Forest Management Act (NFMA), and Animal Damage Control Act," and 2) that the Forest Service shall, in order to ensure compliance with NEPA, "prepare Environmental Assessments or Environmental Impact Statements in a prompt manner where applicable and with APHIS-ADC full participation." All these reasons combined are why wildlife advocates ought to start breathing down the necks of Forest Supervisors to conduct an environmental analysis of some type before this year's control season begins.

It's unclear whether the Forests we've talked to have given us reasons for pursuing an EA other than their need to comply with the MOU because they don't want the public to realize the power of this requirement (as laid out in the MOU), or because they don't yet realize such a requirement exists (some Forests sent us MOUs from 1988 and ear-

lier). Regardless, we ought to take advantage of the opportunity provided in the MOU to further expose and affect the ADC program. You can do this by demanding that the Forest near you, if they haven't yet done so, initiate and complete an analysis before sending ADC out into the fields this spring and/or summer.

What You Can Do

Here are some suggestions on how to address the issue of demanding an environmental analysis. Keep in mind that, thus far, Forests have been using EAs to evaluate ADC activities on the Forest. However, an EIS would be both more appropriate (ADC activity definitely is a significant impact upon the "resource" of any given Forest), and more desirable (an EIS takes a hell of a lot more time and energy, and demands a lot more justification for the actions proposed).

First, choose one or two Forests that you are geographically or emotionally linked to, and write or call

Federal Animal Damage Control Program (alias All the Dead Critters)

Animal Control or Out Of Control (February, 1991)

According to official jargon, the Animal Damage Control Act of March 2, 1931 gave the US Department of Agriculture "the authority to control wildlife deemed injurious to agriculture, forests, range and other wildlife." The Animal Damage Control Program (ADC) has had its name changed several times in its illustrious 59 year existence. Its mission, however, has stayed the same: "to provide leadership in the science and practice of wildlife damage control in order to protect America's agricultural, industrial and natural resources, and to safeguard public health and safety." In 1988 (the most recent year that we - the public - have total statistics for), ADC and its cohorts killed over four million animals and harassed and displaced untold numbers at a cost of ??? million taxpayer's dollars: **And it's all paid for by you!**

ADC administrators and "wildlife biologists" are involved in both operational (direct, usually lethal, control) and technical assistance projects (giving advice to cooperating agencies, industries, or private citizens on how to deal with "problem" wildlife). ADC gets both financial and physical assistance from cooperating federal, state and county agencies and private associations and groups. This campaign of ecocide is supported by a predator management research center (with five field stations) and a supply depot responsible for manufacturing and selling specialized control materials not readily available from commercial sources, many of which are developed at the research center.

Death Don't Have No Mercy In This Land

The following are the more prevalent or insidious control measures, lethal and non-lethal, that are used by ADC and its cooperating entities:

- Shooting (from planes and helicopters)
- Traps and snares (at least six types)
- 1080 collars (predator poison causing extended pre-death convulsions and dry-heaves)
- M-44 (a baited sodium cyanide powder which explodes in predator's mouth when bitten)
- "Denning" (digging out or hooking pups, mostly coyote, from dens and clubbing them)
- Denning cartridges (carbon monoxide cartridge used to suffocate or gas out, usually pups)
- Dogs (chasing predators, mostly mt. lions, and shooting them if need be)
- Avitrol (causes birds to behave in a stressful, erratic manner, scaring other birds away)
- Glue boards (for snakes and rodents - you figure it out)
- Pyrotechnics (various explosives used to scare birds from an area)

Numerous other "tools" of the trade are available, both lethal and non-lethal, creating a diverse and effective arsenal used against wildlife.

between USFS and USDA APHIS for NEPA process (...huh?)

the Forest Supervisor. After explaining your interest in that Forest, your appreciation for the wildlife and natural systems of the Forest, and your concern about predator control on the Forest, ask him/her the following questions:

1) Does the Forest have any ongoing ADM plan, and does that plan outline guidelines whereby ADC will be asked to perform predator control on the Forest lands (not all Forests feel that they have a perceived need for predator control, and not all predator control is done by the fine people within the ADC program).

2) If so, is the Forest presently conducting an environmental analysis of any type which will outline coordination with the ADC program in performing predator control activities on the Forest?

2) If so, what type of analysis is it, and at what stage is the analysis?

3) If the Forest is not presently conducting any analysis concerning ADC activities, ask whether the Forest has plans to do so in the next few months.

At this point, you may want to end your first inquiry. The answers

you get back will tell you whether predator control even occurs on the Forest and whether the ADC program is the responsible agency, and if so, whether you can get involved in an analysis that has already begun, or whether you will need to formally request that an analysis be initiated.

If you learn that the Forest has already begun an analysis, then by all means get involved by sending in your comments. The following areas of concern are some of the many you might want to ask the Forest to address in the analysis: establish and justify whether the actions proposed only warrant an EA; establish and justify what constitutes an unacceptable level of damage to livestock (the requisite to initiating lethal predator control); establish and justify the cost effectiveness of predator control and the net public benefit; establish and justify the effectiveness of lethal predator control in protecting livestock; establish and justify at what point lethal control is deemed necessary, when so many methods of non-lethal control are available; establish what the cumulative effects

of these actions are upon the Forest resources, and explain why such impacts still warrant the use of lethal predator control; establish the impact on threatened and endangered species and wilderness qualities, and explain why these impacts will not adversely affect these species; and analyze and justify the actions on a site specific basis (not just for the entire Forest or control zone). Also, ask that, if one is not already appointed, a conservationist be included as a member of the Identification Team. Lastly, let them know you are interested in sticking with the public process, and therefore you want to be kept informed of any and all aspects of this analysis.

If the Forest Supervisor tells you that ADC is involved with predator control on that Forest, but that no such analysis is being done, or soon will be, then it is time for you to request that they do so. Write a second letter (or ask for this at the end of your first letter, pointing out that this request comes only if ADC activities occur on the Forest and no analysis has been, is being, or will soon be initiated), and formally re-

quest that the Forest begin the NEPA process as required in the MOU. Explain that the Forest has no authority to allow for predator control with ADC until an analysis process is completed, because the Forest has not conducted an analysis since the signing of the 1990 MOU. Remind them that the use of ADC for predator control on the Forest constitutes a major federal action, and therefore both the MOU and NEPA requires an analysis. Lastly, point out that in light of this, all other work plans or other agreements for predator control are out-dated, and therefore no control actions should occur until the entire analysis process is completed. Should the Forest tell you they have started an analysis, you can tell them to not start any control actions using ADC personnel until the analysis is completed.

You should also ask for a copy of the MOU they are acting on, a copy of the most recent EA or EIS which addressed federal ADC activities on that Forest (some Forests have never written one), a copy of the most recent annual work plan for predator control on the Forest, as well as all pertinent regulations, agreements and other documents related to the issue of ADC predator control on that Forest. These will give you plenty of good information to go on when addressing concerns and inadequacies.

Obviously, this is a very rough outline of how to proceed with your efforts to require and affect an analysis and revised work plan for ADC activities on the Forest. Feel free to contact the Predator Project for further particulars, as well as any background information we might have about an individual Forest. We would very appreciate hearing from anyone else who has expertise or other useful information concerning ADC activities on National Forest lands or elsewhere. We hope that people will take these basic steps, because your involvement will:

1) force the FS to justify ADC activities on the Forest, by either explaining why they don't need to initiate an analysis or by causing them to do so.

2) the FS and ADC, as well as the public (consider writing letters-to-the-editors and getting press coverage about ADC on the Forest once you've started) will learn it's no longer business as usual.

3) if all goes well, a more sane working plan will result from the analysis, including a greater emphasis on herd protection and non-lethal control.

4) we will get some help with the formidable task of challenging the concept of a federally-sponsored predator control program.

Can be boring stuff, this ol' paper chase, but as one mentor stated, "you've got to be born sometime." It can also be the start of something very positive. As was mentioned earlier, there is presently a groundswell of public awareness and concern about the ways and means of ADC. This surge can use all the energy it can get. Now is as good a time as ever (ever better than ever) for all of us to begin the work of controlling ADC!

For All Things Wild And Free!!!

Environmental Wrongs and Animal Rights

The effects of this federal program upon wild critters and their homes may already seem appalling to you. If so, that's good! If not, consider the following realities of the ADC program:

- Killing and harrassing MILLIONS of animals, often by cruel and inhumane, but legal, methods.
- Creating ecological imbalance by disrupting integral parts of local native ecosystems and manipulating biological diversity.
- Introducing systemic poisons to a given area, which kill non-target animals as well as those the toxins are intended for.
- Perpetuating the threatened and endangered status of many species, particularly predators, after having participated in their demise
- Ignoring equal and inherent rights of all species, all in the name of commerce and growth.
- Spending taxpayer dollars to benefit a few not-so-needy industries (livestock, agriculture and defense) which already receive too many subsidies.

Consider The Alternatives

It's time to control ADC! Criticism has been growing over the past 25 years, including critical investigations by past Department of Interior Advisory Committees, the Department's Office of Audit and Investigation, the Council on Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency, congressional subcommittee hearings and independent university studies. Yet, the program still exists as the Death Squad against the natural world, continuing its covert program of death and control. This must change, but change won't happen without alternatives.

- Mandate more of ADC's funding for the research, develop and practice of non-lethal control.
- Promote non-lethal control methods, such as guard dogs, herding, protection incentives, hazing and scare tactics, and fencing (just to name a few).
- Fund programs that place the burden of risk management on the producer and how s/he controls or protects their product (animal husbandry practices, ect.).
- Establish insurance policies for losses due to wildlife (acts of god), and let the consumer pay the direct costs.
- Establish a smaller budget for ADC, and let the consumer of the specific product pay the direct cost of allowing nature to take its course.
- Abolish the program, and let the consumer pay all the costs of letting nature take its course

It's the public's turn to be the strong mouthpiece for change. After all, ADC is only an organ of demise. We are the brains behind the beast that allows this aggressive and deadly control program to exist. The Bush administration just released the budget proposal from Fiscal Year 1992, and it calls for a 4.2 million dollar decrease (from 24.6 to 20.4) in ADC's operational funding. Even better yet, it decreases the budget for direct predator control by almost 40% (from \$13 to \$8 million). Meanwhile, the program's research budget would increase from \$8.7 to \$9.3 million, ostensibly to allow for more research on better non-lethal control. The House Subcommittee on Appropriations for Rural Development, Agriculture and Related Agencies (under which ADC falls) begins meeting this month to discuss the budget, hear testimony from agency people, and write their version of the bill sometime in April/May. NOW is the time to write to this committee (Jamie Whitten, Chair, 2362 Rayburn, HOR, Washington, DC 20515-6061). Tell them that you support a smaller budget (or no budget), with more (total) emphasis on non-lethal control. Send this letter to your Congressperson(s) as well. Also feel free to copy and distribute this information sheet, and use it as a basis for letters to the editors. If we don't thwart this mess, then the great old tune of "All God's Critter's" will soon be changed to "All the Dead Critters."

Predator Project POB 6733 Bozeman, MT 59771 406-585-9607

Mt. Graham Campaign Alive and Well

BY MIKE GRAHAM

I was prompted to write because I got the impression from the last journal article on Mt. Graham (2/91) that the fight is over. If you believe that then read no further because that is exactly what the politicians and the Mt. Graham astrophysical proponents want you to believe. I have been hearing since March of 1989 (when I joined this fight) that it is a waste of time and energy and that we should learn our lessons and move on. My response then, as now, is "BULLSHIT!" I will be damned if I am going to let them get away that easily with a ruthless land grab; and secondly, if you do not take a stand here — in a fight to save not only the mountain but the entire body of our nation's environmental laws — then where do you take a stand?

Now that you have gotten this far, let's take a look at what has happened since the law was passed allowing construction of telescopes on this unique biological treasure 2 1/2 years ago. (Always remember that their grand plan is 30 telescopes on this range alone.) A two mile road has been built, and two pad sites have been cleared for two small scopes. No concrete has been poured. This work was supposed to have been completed by the end of the Fall of 1989, and here it is Winter 1991 and they are still trying to get started. WHY? Because we have *not* quit. We are like a tenacious bulldog that has a firm bite on their ass and won't let go, and no matter what they try to do, they can't swat us off. When the history book is written on this one it will reveal that as one player in the resistance burned out or had to move on, there was another there to take his place. It will also reveal that a coalition of people from many different backgrounds and organizations have all come together and are sharing all of their available resources to save this endangered ecosystem and inhabitants.

The following are just a few examples of the

importance of why one should never quit, because if we had, perhaps none of this would ever have been revealed.

Politically, we have learned that Senator McCain had an agreement with USFS Chief Dale Robertson that if they got special legislation then the FS would not stand in the way of the project. Then there was the meeting in Washington DC where Senator McCain (with Senator DeConcini and Representative Kolbe present) threatened the job of the Coronado FS supervisor Jim Abbott by telling him that if he "did not cooperate on this project, he would be the shortest tenured Forest Supervisor in the history of the Forest Service." For a more comprehensive outlook on the political chronology I refer you to the Winter 1991 edition of *Inner Voice* (write AFSEE/*Inner Voice*, PO Box 11615, Eugene OR 97440. Read the article on page 7). These acts have led to a formal complaint being filed by Dr. Robin Silver to the Senate Ethics Committee against Sen. McCain.

Culturally, we have learned that Mt. Graham is a mountain of great significance to the Apache people. A group has formed, known as the Apache Survival Coalition with the purpose of opposing the telescopes and holding on to what is left of their traditional ways. Apache Traditionalists identify Mt. Graham as the home of the Spirit Dancers who taught the Apaches their sacred songs and dances and where to gather healing herbs and waters. There are many religious shrines on the peaks of Mt. Graham dating back over a thousand years. The Apaches are concerned that these sacred sites will be desecrated, interfering with the conduct of their religious ceremonies and destroying the home of the Crown Dancers and the sacred power of the mountain. Apache spiritual tradition and cultural survival are tied to Mt. Graham. To get more information on this or to send a letter of support

write: Apache Survival Coalition, PO Box 11814, Tucson AZ 85734.

The partners in this have become a shaky lot recently. The rumor mill has the Smithsonian Institution pulling out of Mt. Graham and going to Hawaii. There is still nothing in hard copy so I will believe it when I see it, but it's a rumor that comes from a good source. Also, on February 1st, 1991, the board of Trustees at Ohio State University pulled Mt. Graham from their agenda, probably due in part to the great job being done by the grassroots activists in the Ohio area, educating the public and raising hell when needed. They obviously have not quit.

A lot of work remains to be done. At this junction we need letters and phone calls to the places below, reminding them that we are still here and have not forgotten.

What You Can Do: Write or call the University of Arizona and its partners and tell them what you think of their project! Pres. Henry Koffler, U of A, Tucson AZ 85721 (602-621-5511). Dr. Robert Adams, Smithsonian Institution, 1000 Jefferson, SW, Wash., DC 20560 (202) 357-1840. Pres. Gee, Ohio State Univ., 190 N. Oval Hall, Columbus, OH 43210, (614) 292-2424. Pope John Paul II, Vatican City, 00187, Rome, Italy. Dr. Heinz Staab, Max Planck Institute, MPI Residence—Str. #A, 8000 Munich, Germany. Franco Pacini, Dir., Arcetri Astrophysical Observatory, Laego E. Fermi 5, I-50125, Firenze, Italy.

In the US call or write your Senators and Representatives and demand that they reverse the law they passed (Idaho/Arizona Conservation Act, PL 100-696, Title 6) and restore the NEPA to the American people so that we can fully address the biodiversity and cultural aspects of this unique Mountain. For further info. contact the AZ EF! at POB 3412, Tucson, AZ 85722.

How To Screw Things Up Without Getting Beaten Up By The Cops

BY EVERET ANON

I don't think it's that good of an idea to shut down the bridges and roads. Even if it is great fun, it punishes people who are not part of our evil federal government. The local police are going to have to kick your butt sooner or later. Most of the cops don't want to be out there twelve hours a day hitting you over the head. They would rather be eating donuts, flirting with waitresses, giving speeding tickets, etc., rather than getting all kinds of shit thrown at them by a bunch of scruffy protestors.

Having said all this though, it seems to me a big box of roofing nails scattered from the window of a car late at night would close a bridge or street with a lot less effort. Or if that is too anti-social for you, get together with about six of your friends with cars and drive real slow. Make sure that no one can pass you as you drive across the bridges, on the freeways, down Market St., etc.

Vandalizing buildings is also a stupid thing to do. Acts like this will only be used against you by the media and the courts. But, if you must tear up public property, why not choose one of the numerous federal buildings without a hundred police officers in riot gear standing in front of it. Remember, penmanship on messages is important, so give yourself time and privacy when defacing buildings.

Finally, if you must march around in the streets, why not wear a motorcycle, bicycling, or 49ers helmet, and a heavy leather jacket, gloves, and boots. The cops don't just wear all their gear to look cool you know. And don't forget to bring wire cutters to cut apart fences, barricades, and plastic handcuffs. Why not dress for success?

Photo: Leslie Combs



Protestors in Ohio outside of the Josephenium, a Vatican-controlled seminary

Summary of Action on the Mountain

In November 1988, Congress passed a law allowing the University of Arizona to develop a telescope complex on Mt. Graham. The law was deemed necessary because developing on Mt. Graham would otherwise violate the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA). (It violates NEPA primarily because less destructive locations are available for the project and because it would desecrate the sacred grounds of traditional Apache people).

Circumnavigations of NEPA and ESA were "justified" to Congress and the American people on the grounds that the law was based on a US Fish and Wildlife Biological Opinion (BO), and by Arizona legislators' assurances that ESA safeguards would continue to apply to the project. Both these justifications were fraudulent.

The law went far further than the BO allowed (increasing area, number of scopes, and number of peaks developed, among other things), and even the BO was found to have been fraudulently prepared. Also, the ESA safeguards have not been allowed to take effect since the US Forest Service (FS) in May 1989 abruptly changed its policy and refused to comply with the law. This change in FS policy resulted directly from a secret "understanding" between Arizona Senator John McCain, and the Chief of the USFS, Dale Robertson, "that the FS would not stand in the way and would facilitate the Mt. Graham project..."

In August 1990, when it came time for the Justice Department to control the FS, as requested by the USFWS and six of seven Arizona Congressmen, Assistant Attorney General Richard B. Stewart seized the opportunity instead to promote his own desire, and that of the Bush Administration, to weaken the ESA. Stewart ruled that the FS actions were acceptable. The previous year, in a speech to the Mountain States Legal Foundation, Stewart revealed his own personal prejudice by condemning efforts to save Mt. Graham as "misuse of the ESA." but he failed to excuse himself from the ruling as prejudice requires.

There have been more than 30 arrests for acts of civil disobedience by citizens concerned by the blatant fraud used to pass the law and the failure of the State University of Arizona and the Justice Department to respect the 1988 congressional assurances that ESA safeguards would continue to apply to the project. The situation is now in the courts.

—M. GRAHAM

Wolf Update: Freedom Still \$\$\$ Away

BY THE PREDATOR PROJECT

Arizona/New Mexico

In mid-December, Arizona Department of Game and Fish (AZDGF) Director Dwayne Scrouf sent Regional USFWS Director Michael Spear a list of four possible reintroduction sites the state recommends for the return of the Mexican wolf. This comes after the AZDGF last summer asked the USFWS, the USFS, the BLM and private organizations to fund a \$230,000 study to determine how many Mexican wolves remain in the wild in Mexico, and to evaluate potential reintroduction sites for wolves in Arizona. The four sites AZDGF now recommends for further study are: the Blue Primitive Range, the Chiricahua Mountains, the Galiuro-Pinaleno Mountains, and the Patagonia-Atascosa Mountains. These areas are all in Arizona, but are contiguous with areas of potentially-suitable habitat in New Mexico, northwestern Chihuahua and northern Sonora.

Director Spear approved the state's proposal, and said that money would be allocated to fund these studies. Not only have those studies begun (and will hopefully be completed by this coming December), but now Spear has set the dates for two public meetings concerning the recovery of the Mexican wolf in the southwest: Las Cruces, NM (Feb. 25) and Tucson, AZ (Feb. 27). The press release announcing these public meetings made two things clear: 1) that no decision to introduce the Mexican wolf to the wild has been made, and 2) the USFWS, under the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process, is required to receive public input for use in determining scope of and preparing a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

What You Can Do: NOW is the time to send your message to the USFWS. Obviously, if you can make it to these meetings, all the better. But most of us will be sending our concerns in via the mail. Regardless, we suggest you tell the USFWS that 1) you are in full support of returning the Mexican wolf to the wilds of Arizona, New Mexico, as well as the recovery of wolves in Mexico (put in a plug for wolf reintroduction in Big Bend NP), 2) because of the magnitude and importance of this project, an EA is entirely insufficient and that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) ought to be written instead which address recovery efforts for all three states, plus establish the guidelines for working with Mexican wildlife agencies in a coordinated recovery effort for the wolf, 3) considering the Mexican Wolf Recovery Plan states that "Wolf releases should be considered only for large tracts of public lands," that they ought to perform a habitat suitability study on EVERY area of public land that is large enough to be home for a population of wolves, and 4) these wolves SHOULD NOT BE designated as an "experimental population," a designation that considers them a "non-essential" population and thus allows for more lenient control practises. Send your comments to: David Parsons, Mexican Wolf Coordinator, USFWS, Region II, POB 1306, Albuquerque, NM 87103-1306 and a copy to Regional Director Mike Spear (USFWS, 500 Gold Ave, SW, Albuquerque, NM 87103).



Great Smoky National Park

In late January, two mated pairs of red wolves were brought to Great Smoky NP as the first tangible step in an effort to eventually return up to six breeding pairs of wolves to the wilds of the Smoky mountains. Thus far, the Red wolf recovery project has succeeded in establishing small populations on four coastal islands and one coastal swamp (a peninsula) throughout North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi. These present recovery areas serve the purpose of wild propagation centers and learning opportunities.

Warren Parker, Red Wolf Coordinator for the USFWS, told me he expected the Great Smoky scenario to unfold as follows. Two pairs of wolves will be held in a remote enlarged pen for about six weeks, giving the wolves time to acclimate themselves to their new surroundings. Sometime this summer (most likely August), one of that pair, with offspring, will be released into the southwestern quadrant of the park. These wolves will remain in the wild for about 10-12 months, at which time the USFWS will re-capture the wolves and assess what happened while the wolves ran free.

Mr. Parker is presently writing an Environmental Assessment (EA) which will designate these wolves as an "experimental population." The agency's desire to do this revolves around concerns over the extent and type of interactions wolves might have with humans, livestock and coyotes. Great Smoky NP is the most visited national park in the US, and thus the likelihood of wolves and people having interactions is greater than elsewhere. The concern for livestock within the Park exists because of the presence of cows at a living history exhibit in the Cades Cove area, which depicts life there as it was in the late 1800's. Outside the Park, livestock is part of a dying agricultural presence (there has been a 75% drop in agricultural use of the surrounding lands since 1950), but yet the USFWS still feels a need to protect the cows. And lastly, there is concern over how the coyote/wolf interactions will unfold, and will the wolves displace the coyote from the wolf's historic range without much disturbance to the natural balance of the area.

What You Can Do: We suggest that you write to Warren Parker (Red Wolf Coordinator, USFWS, Room 224, 100 Otis St, Asheville, NC 28801) and tell him that 1) you support his efforts to return the red wolf to the Great Smokies, 2) you want to see protection and priority given to the wolves and not an already too plentiful park visitor, the outdated livestock presence, or the coyotes who occupied the wolf's historic niche, and 3) not allow for wolf control under the "experimental population" designation, but instead work (through Section 7 Consultation as outlined in the ESA) toward the restriction of humans in areas where wolves are as well as the removal of the cows from the Cades Cove exhibit and those areas surrounding the Park. Write now, and get your comments in as part of a scoping period for the EA. Lastly, ask him to begin identifying and evaluating other recovery sites throughout the red wolf's historic range.

Northern Rockies

Ed Bangs, the project leader for wolf recovery in Montana, announced in late November that the USFWS had recently received an additional \$298,000 for wolf recovery. This sort of news is good to hear, since a constant cry from the USFWS is "we don't have the money." However, the unknowing and excitable wildlife supporter quickly loses enthusiasm when s/he reads that all or part of this money will go toward establishing another animal damage control agent in northwest Montana (see article on ADC). According to Bangs, that's enough money to pay for the ADC office for four to five years.

And that's only the beginning. Bangs goes on to say: 1) that wildlife managers, when discussing road densities in wolf recovery areas in northwest Montana and their affect upon wolves, are leery that some environmentalists might use the road

density issue to stop timber sales; 2) that all the new wolf litters in NW Montana except one include radio-collared pups so their movements can be monitored; 3) that "the state (MT Fish, Wildlife and Parks) is the best place for long term management" (yea, and let's talk about a wolf hunting season too); and 4) there are provisions in the recovery plan whereby wolves can be moved to take the pressure off of specific herds of game animals. Translated, this means increased manipulation and control upon an endangered wild critter, with the sole intent of protecting the livestock and hunting interests of the state.

What You Can Do: Write to Ed Bangs (Endangered Species; USFWS; Federal Building; 301 S. Park; Helena, MT 59626), and tell him how you feel about his version of wolf recovery.

A Colorado Correction

Michael Robinson sends in clarification from his wolf update (Brigid 1991) that two sub-species of gray wolf, the plains wolf and the southern Rocky Mountain wolf, both now extinct, are believed to have inhabited Colorado at one time. Of the two, the southern Rocky Mountain wolf may have been more closely related to the Mexican wolf.

Alaska Oops and Updates

Paying penance isn't always easy, but in this case I promised I'd do it. It was recently pointed out to me by Lou Waller, Chief of the Division of Subsistence hunting in the National Park Service's regional office in Anchorage, that I had misinformed the readers of this fine publication regarding the allowance of Land-and-Shoot hunting on National Park preserves in the Frontier State (see 9/21/90 issue). Actually, the issue is convoluted enough that my presentation didn't really misrepresent the facts, but rather made them confusing enough so that a reader in PA got regular Land-and-Shoot hunting confused with subsistence hunting. This reader runs a letter-writing service, and the folks at the regional office in Alaska received an appropriately large amount of letters on the issue. Enough of the background. More letters are still needed on the issue. It is true that the state of Alaska has placed a ban on land-and-shoot hunting (also referred to as same day aerial hunting) of wolves in National Park preserves, although not elsewhere in the state (see 2/1/91 issue). At that point all the good deeds are done. Land-and-shoot hunting is still allowed in some or all NPS preserves (it's still confusing), if your desire is to shoot lynx and fox. Sport hunting, subsistence hunting, and trapping are all still allowed in some preserves and parks, including aircraft access in preserves (again, just not land and shoot). Waller told me that the regulations differ, and it really depends on the individual preserve or park.

What You Can Do: As discombobulated, confusing, and arbitrary as these regulations may seem, one thing is for sure. Wolves can be hunted and/or trapped using a wide variety of methods on all types of public lands in Alaska. Again, I'd like to make it clear, so as to avoid another wet noodle beating, that it really does depend on the preserve or park. Further, the NPS, particularly Director Ridenour, has no intention of enacting a federal ban on any type of hunting or trapping in the near future. Waller told me that Ridenour feels the state ban on land and shoot hunting on NPS preserves is sufficient, and that a federal ban is not necessary.

With all this in mind, the message to send is easy: ban all forms of hunting and trapping of wolves on both NPS preserves and parks. The idea of hunting or trapping in a national park is, for the most part, a phenomenon restricted to Alaska parks. This is a bad precedent. As for the preserves, there is an increasingly large push to address the issue of hunting and trapping on NPS preserves all across the country, and this is one situation where your letters can give a stronger and louder public voice to that effort.

Carmanah: Center of Canadian Clearcutting Controversy

BY PHIL KNIGHT

Canada's ancient forests are going fast as Canada seeks to maintain its place as a major competitor on the global softwood market. British Columbia alone had more area logged in 1989 than all US National Forests. BC also boasts the world's largest clearcut at 600 square miles!

Vancouver Island has been heavily impacted by massive clearcut logging. Of the 100 drainages on its west coast, only four remain with substantial portions unlogged. Here grow huge Western Hemlock, Sitka Spruce and Cedar in classic temperate old growth rainforest. One tree can support an estimated 1500 species of invertebrates and at least 118 vertebrate species inhabit the forest.

Best-known of the unlogged drainages on Vancouver Island is the Carmanah Valley, site of a long battle to protect remaining old growth. New Zealand logging giant Macmillan-Bloedel has been seeking to log the entire valley. In April 1990 the lower part of the Valley, connecting with Pacific Rim National Park, was designated a provincial park. Here grows the largest Sitka Spruce in Canada, 312 feet tall. Conservationists, including the Western Canada Wilderness Committee, pushed hard for protection of the entire drainage. So far to no avail. A study is to be conducted by MacBlo to determine if logging the upper valley will harm the park in the lower valley. Rather like putting the fox in charge of the henhouse, no? At this point there is a moratorium on logging in the Carmanah while the Provincial Government appoints a panel to "oversee" the rape of the upper Carmanah. The WCWC was offered a position on this panel, but refused, being unwilling to help direct the destruction of this ancient forest. The Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, however, has agreed to be on this panel.

The WCWC has, however, built and staffed a unique research camp in the upper Carmanah which consists of five platforms built twelve stories above the ground in three giant Sitka Spruce. There are series of up to four successively higher platforms in each tree, and the trees are linked by rope traverses. These platforms were built without inserting nails or bolts into the trees. Researchers are studying the flights of

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Mob scene of wildflowers
west fork of the Cimarron
from the Spanish—
wild, untamed

Cimarron
rolls, swells, gallops off the tongue
Cimarron
tide of bison, thundering from the throat
Cimarron
billows of dust
thunderstorms across sage hills

Cimarron sweeps down
form summer snows on high peaks
among lands of the first
peoples
gone now

Leaving us the names—
Weminuche
Uncompahgre
Tabaguache
Ouray

Names blooded in the earth
totemic
informed by a source deeper
than all history

after the Cimarron River in
Southwestern Colorado and
for the Utes who lived there.

—MICHAEL ADAMS

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Marbled Murrelets, which are numerous in the upper valley. Intensive study of insect and small mammal populations in the canopy is also ongoing.

In addition to the research platforms, volunteers built a boardwalk and bridge in the valley which allows for easy access to and viewing of the rainforest. The idea, of course, is to build support for protection by making it easier for people to see the wonders of the temperate rainforest. Ground facilities, including a 10'x20' wall tent, have been constructed to support the canopy research. The research camp is located near the only clearcut in the upper Carmanah, thus allowing study of the affects of clearcutting on the forest ecology.

Of course, all these efforts to save the Carmanah have not gone over well in the nearby logging town of Port Alberni, where the four lumber mills are running out of timber (I wonder why?) and the plywood mill is about to close, eliminating 350 jobs. In October of 1990 the fight for the Carmanah took a turn toward the intense. On busy tourism weekends loggers blockaded a road bridge which cut off access to the entire Carmanah Valley. This prevented access by tourists and researchers. While the blockade was ongoing, other loggers not necessarily connected with the blockaders entered the area of the research camp and chainsawed apart 1000 feet of boardwalk, destroyed the bridge over the creek, burned down the research tent, and did some damage to ground facilities near the arboreal research platforms. The platforms themselves survived the attack. Looks like loggers are learning from Hayduke.

The WCWC later did a fundraising plea which will allow them to rebuild and reoccupy the research camp this Spring. They are still seeking funds to maintain and staff this camp. They are also looking for volunteers to help with the rebuilding.

In August of 1990 a Marbled Murrelet nest was discovered by volunteers researchers in the Walbran Valley, adjacent to the Carmanah. This was the first Murrelet nest ever found in Canada. This upped the ante in the Carmanah fight, testing Canada's Migratory Birds Convention Act and likely pitting this small seabird against the logging industry. This summer researchers will be attempting to videotape the birds using the nest. Murrelets are seabirds which are dependent on the existence of ancient forest, as they nest in the moss of old-growth giants.

The Walbran Valley, though it has received less attention than the Carmanah, contains extensive stands of old growth Spruce and Cedar. A trail built by volunteers goes the length of the West fork of the Walbran, traversing about 5 miles of unlogged valley. A logging road has been punched through the Main Walbran, but another 4-5 mile section of steep, canyonlike untouched valley remains at the bottom of the drainage and connects with the narrow, coastal Pacific Rim N.P. This valley also deserves protection from the ravages of clearcut logging. BC has put no limits on the size of clearcuts, which average 200 acres in the province. In BC and Alberta nearly every stick of timber outside of protected parks has been turned over to multinational logging ogres like MacMillan Bloedel under the tree-farm licensing program. BC is approaching the point of being a series of small jewels of parkland (only 5.2 percent of the province is protected) surrounded by huge monocultural treefarms. Indeed, in the rush to steal away the valuable ancient trees, reforestation is suffering and many areas are not growing back at all. From fabulous ancient forest alive with hundreds of species, sheltering the land, purifying the air, moderating the climate, to desert. Where will it end?

Contact the WCWC for more info, to offer contributions for their efforts to save the Carmanah and Walbran, and to volunteer to help rebuild boardwalks and other facilities in the Carmanah:

Western Canada Wilderness Committee, 20 Water St., Vancouver, BC Canada V6B 1A4 (604) 683-8220.



Urgent Bear Alert!!

Support for Road Closures Needed

People opposed to road closures, which protect wildlife, are getting organized. They have gotten the Flathead National Forest (FNF) to extend the deadline for comment on its Open Road Density (ORD) Draft Environmental Impact Statement until March 29.

- One-half of all known grizzly bear deaths in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) occur within one mile of a road (MDFWP 1986).
- Wolves fail to survive where ORD's exceed 0.93 miles/square miles (Thiel 1985).
- An ORD of one mi./sq. mi. can reduce the value of the area's habitat for elk and grizzly bear habitat by 40 to 50% (USFS 1990).
- The FNF manages over twice the amount of grizzly and wolf habitat than any other land managers in the NCDE (MDFWP 1986).
- The FNF has already built 4,000 miles of roads and plans to build another 2,000 miles, enough to stretch from Seattle to New York City and back!!! (USFS 1986).
- The Flathead Forest Plan, at one mile/sq. mi. already has one of the weakest ORD standards. Now it wants to weaken the standard to 2 mi./sq. mi. in some of its grizzly, wolf and elk habitat (USFS 1990).

What You Can Do: Write a few paragraphs to the FNF Supervisor. Let him know you favor road closures, and realize there will still be plenty of the FNF's 4—6,000 miles of road left for motorized recreation. Insist that he not weaken the FNF standard to 2 mi./sq. mi., and urge that he instead strengthen the standard to .5 mi./sq.mi. as used by the Gallatin National Forest. The comment deadline is March 29. This is the most important thing you can do for wildlife in the next ten minutes. Please write: Supervisor Joel Holtrop, Flathead National Forest POB 147, Kalispell MT 59901.

—SWAN VIEW COALITION ALERT

The Infrared in Freddie's Eye

BY ROBERT MARTEN

Feeling paranoid lately? Get the feeling that someone's watching you? Worried about your privacy, even in the wilderness? Wonder how private you personal conversations are? Does technology make you nervous? If you can answer "yes" to any of these questions, then read on, for this applies to you.

Understanding technology heightens one's understanding of its abuse. Like bacteria, many technologies are indeed beneficial, but all too often they are highly detrimental. In many respects they relate to the failures of this androcentric society, therefore, I am especially counting on women for feedback. As it would happen, Government Service exposed me to a wide variety of gadgets and artifice. What I learned brought me to repentance, and now, through articles like this, penitence. Most of this article is declassified information or otherwise termed "suppressed technology."

"Lies, nothing but lies!" During the first weeks of the Iraqi war I was perpetually dumbfounded by the military's purposeful deception regarding the US's reconnaissance capabilities. First, the military spokespeople stated that satellite imagery was ineffective on cloudy days, then they went on to claim that night imagery was not possible. When the oil fields were ignited (by whom is not yet clear), they stated that dense smoke prevented imagery altogether. I kept wondering whom they were trying to deceive, Iraq or the USA?

Many people have speculated about how technologies of this sort have been used on us here in America. Myths were propagated to leave the public with the sense that spy satellites have severely limited abilities and can only photograph our so-called enemies. The public swallows these ideas hook, line and sinker... but look at the other myths the public buys into! The reason these myths and lies are spread around is that you and the general public are a danger to society, but perhaps you already know that by now.

Currently there are several satellites that should be of interest to us all. Some are designed to help our friend the geologist discover likely locations of fossil fuels, while others are equipped to perform radar mapping, to collect meteorological data, and to intercept microwave relays over the horizon (so your calls can be monitored). Then there are the spy satellites. A top priority of these satellites is monitoring and coordinating the locations of radioactive materials. The spies can immediately detect illegal shipment, possession and usage of radioactive substances. Most notorious of all, however, are the Keyhole series of satellites. Currently known as KH-11 and KH-12, they are already nearly obsolete. Keep that grim fact in mind as you read on to discover their capabilities!

The Keyholes do everything but babysit the kids. They intercept civil communications anywhere in the Western Hemisphere using infrared scanning and deep-infrared photography as standard equipment. The Keyhole can direct a narrow infrared laser beam within millimeters of its target, but you won't see it because human eyesight cannot detect infrared light. The light beam is pulsed... that is to say it is on 50% of the time and off for the other 50% while the Keyhole's receiver is reading the reflections between pulses. Every time the pulses bounce off your car, house, or even the top of your head, the reflected pulses are demodulated by the Keyhole. The pulses come at a rate of several million cycles per second. The received signals acquire the vibrations of the target, or to put it in a fancy term, they modulate. The signals are then processed back here on earth by computers programmed to recognize speech only, so if you're standing by a roaring waterfall in hopes of privacy, your words still stand a good chance of being discerned.

The deep infrared photography (also known as thermal imaging), combined with an esoteric process called interferometry (to compensate for

the distortion of the earth's atmosphere) is a truly unsettling technology. It can indeed produce real-time reconnaissance through the mightiest thundercloud, the darkest night, or the densest smoke. There is only one military smoke bomb with a rare, secret additive that is able to block the thermal imaging, but I doubt that we'll find it at K-Mart any time soon.

The camera system sees warm spots as light tones, while cold spots appear dark. If a deep infrared photograph was taken of you while you were strolling through the woods some dark night, your hands and face would appear white—being warm and exposed. If your nose were cold, it would be darker than the rest of your face. If you stand in one place for a minute, Keyhole could spot your footprints for some time after you resumed your walk because you warmed the ground where you stood. Plant life around you would appear in various shades of light gray, and if someone had planted a patch of hemp nearby, analysis could verify its species through the use of camera filtration aboard the satellite. One thing is for certain, you would stand out like a lit-up Christmas tree, Keyhole might even be able to read your watch!

If General Lardass of Arabia wants to leave the world with the impression that American reconnaissance is limited, then it stands to reason that the real usefulness of the reconnaissance will not be utilized frequently for less significant subjects such as humans hiking in the forests. If word got around that criminals and politicians (but I repeat myself) were suddenly and mysteriously undone by some unknown, invisible stool pigeon, the entire Keyhole project could be placed in grave jeopardy. Likewise, in the Iraqi war, it would be foolish to assume that all those God-given instruments of destruction we have seen on TV represent the cutting edge of technology. The Keyholes are in great demand by a wide variety of government agencies; they work on a time-share basis and every minute of their time is precious.

Now, before you panic, let me assure you that countermeasures and mitigation exists to deal with these satellites. The most direct countermeasure is a nice camouflage outfit, including a mask. Not just any old suit, however, but one whose fabric was designed to provide infrared camouflage. Cheap camouflage, when viewed through infrared light, appears dark and splotchy—a dead giveaway. Military camouflage will cause the infrared image to produce light tones that blend in with the surrounding vegetation. (Witness the changed uniform for the all-volunteer force in Saudi Arabia: An infrared photo of the desert would show very few light patches of vegetation, ergo the new desert camo only has sparse infrared reflectivity. In their old uniforms those soldiers would have appeared as a hedgerow of cedars in Iraqi infrared viewing devices.) When shopping for your own camo, consider your habitat. Desert camo also serves well on snowy terrain, while the greenish or grayish camo will do well elsewhere. The rub comes in determining whether or not the suit is constructed of reflective material. To find out, take a dark red camera filter to the store and view the material through the filter. The best camouflage will produce lighter shades, but it will also be of more recent vintage and more expensive. Get it and use it!

If you are one of those people compelled to drive a camouflaged vehicle, the same principle applies. Tru-Value spray paint at 88 cents a can will not do the trick. Only use military surplus spraypaint. Expect to pay at least \$3 per can. Even this is not always effective against thermal imaging since the engine can be "seen" if it is warm.

Somewhat less Orwellian than the Keyhole satellites are the more common ground surveillance techniques. Imagine for a moment that lucrative logging site has been plagued by the loss of no less than three fellerbunchers through "Acts of God." A fellerbuncher, as you may know, is an expensive, tree-eating, mechanical

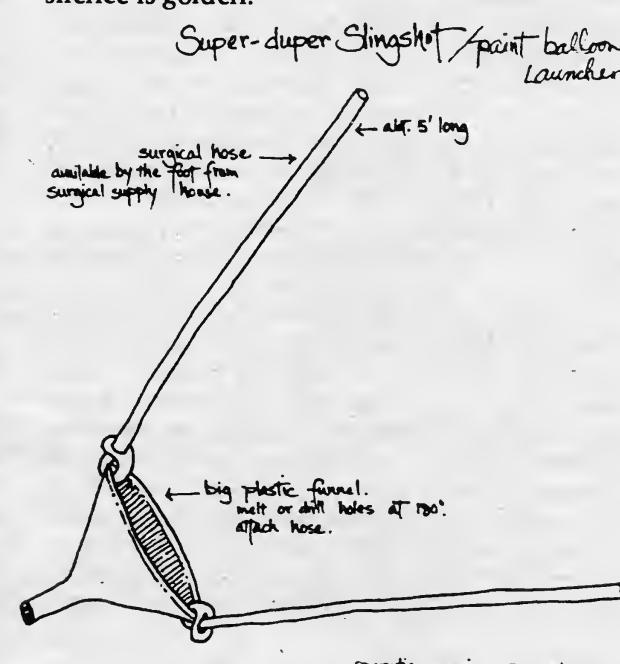
termite. The third one having been consigned to the flames of eternal damnation, the boys at the top decide to put an end to it. If someone has been so indiscreet as to destroy three of these monsters at one location, the probability increases that the perpetrator will act again. In a procedure similar to obtaining a court order for a wiretap, the State or the FBI will requisition a light-amplifying night scope in hopes of capturing the offending miscreant. An officer trained with the device will be stationed at a discreet location for the duration of the night with nothing in the world but a two-way radio, mag light, .357, and his testosterone.

There are several possibilities here. The night scope will be attached to a video recorder to record evidence. This camera can be very small and maneuverable. Another possibility to keep in mind is the availability of local backups once the surveillance officer spots a suspect: A simple radio call and the arrest can be made within moments. If you live in the Third World, some place like Mississippi, Utah, or Oklahoma, surveillance might be a bit more primitive. Infrared spotters heralding out of the late 1940s are not uncommon. These are cumbersome and include a large infrared spotlight (invisible light, of course) powered by a hefty battery. The viewfinder on these rigs has a maximum range of about 150 yards. Effective camouflage is all that is needed.

The next step up in ground surveillance is thermal imaging. Thermal imaging is not likely to be encountered often because of the enormous expense involved. Tax revenues are tight and the poor can only afford to provide a few of these for their masters. Camouflage works well here, but if you sense that you've been spotted, you might consider retreating on all fours, appearing to be a quadruped to the viewer.

Ground surveillance people may have one more trick up their sleeves: a long-range microphone. These come in several varieties: the rifle, the parabolic dish, and, smallest of all, the pistol or hollow-tube microphone. They work amazingly well and can detect conversation out to a quarter of a mile away. In fact I'm so impressed by the performance of these pistol microphones that in a subsequent issue I'll cover constructing one for less than five dollars.

In summation, the most likely surveillance anyone is likely to be subjected to afield is the light-amplifying night scope and long-range microphone. It is essential to note that there are no countermeasures to this device that are affordable to the average person. Preparation of a site by igniting numerous smoke bombs would be effective, but what a bother! A simpler solution would be to shine a very powerful, concentrated-beam flashlight at the camera (assuming you've spotted it). This will blind the camera's vidicon tube, the light amplifier and the surveillance officer. The electronics will take at least 15 seconds—which is long enough. Remember, a person in proper camouflage, including a face mask, is not easily identified on camera, and silence is golden.



The Perfect Birth Control Method!

BY TOM STODDARD

Imagine a birth control breakthrough with no injections, no surgical procedures, paraphernalia or pills, no complex calendars or cycling, no health risks, and requiring only a fundamental knowledge of the opposite sex's sexual physiology. It is 100% effective with no known failures; it is completely portable; it can be used anywhere, anytime; it is already practised by hundreds of millions of people; it is non-fattening and it's free.

The birth control method is oral sex, both fellatio (the female stimulating the male sex organ with her mouth) and cunnilingus (the male stimulating the female clitoris, labia and vagina with tongue and lips). When brought to orgasm by either partner, it becomes what I call a Gomorrah, of Sodom and Gomorrah fame. Oral sex is generally accepted as being as enjoyable as copulation and by some practitioners far more so. The purpose of this article is to promote its use as a contraceptive, particularly among the young child bearing age in the heavily overpopulated nations of the world, to prevent unwanted and burdensome pregnancies.

Oral sex is undoubtedly as old as woman and man, even though the first actual reference to it is in the Egyptian Book of the Dead about 1200 B.C. It shows the goddess Isis performing fellatio on the mummified god Osiris in an apparent attempt to bring him back from the dead. Thus it is an ancient and honorable way of satisfying human sexual needs, and possibly with resuscitative side effects not yet explored by modern science.

For the timorous, oral sex will not result in one's conversion into a salt pillar or any other crystalline compound. But this old biblical myth and the related misconception that it is unnatural, perverse or somehow harmful has been used by the priestly class over the centuries to prevent humans from using it for pleasure and birth control. This prohibition also ensures new births of the faithful and, thus, perpetuation of the priestly class. Notions that oral sex is strange or sinful still persist even to the extent that birth control programs rarely, if ever, recommend it as an effective means of birth control. Such irrational cultural, social and religious biases against oral sex are the same ones that drove Victorian parents to demented doctors for clitoridectomies for their daughters. Had it not been for the functional need for penises, there would have been penilectomies, too.

If sex was on the same pleasure level with root canal work, there would be no problem with population. Unfortunately, sex is one of the strongest and most fundamental of human drives. It cannot be ignored. It must be dealt with in a satisfying and practical way if we are to solve overpopulation problems and restore our planet's health.

Many religious leaders believe they have a god-driven duty to ensure sex is used only for procreation and, if at all possible, that participants should expunge every tinge of pleasure from the sex act. Some Christian leaders still persist in this perversity even though the Bible contains no such instructions. Neither does the Koran, but according to the nature of religious leaders' need to command the faithful in all matters sacred and profane, the Ayatollah Khomeini and similar ilk must proclaim oral sex as sinful. These robed meddlers believe engaging in sex for pleasure alone is evil, sinful and a perversion of procreative purpose. For enlightened religious leaders and organizations and thinking adults, oral sex is a pleasant way to strengthen the pair bond and they accept it as a matter of routine human activity.

Oral sex is practised oftener and freer by the brighter, better educated and more affluent, according to various studies by Kinsey, Hunt, Hite and *Redbook*. They also proclaim that oral sex is easily accepted as more information emerges classifying it as "normal" sexual behavior. In the *Redbook* report of 1975, 87% of women reported they had oral sex often or occasionally with a similar high percentage reporting they found it very or somewhat enjoyable. The dissemination of oral birth control information to the illiterate, uneducated and poor of the world, who are the biggest producers of additional population, presents serious educational problems which will require creative and innovative approaches by governments and private organization.

Oral sex is the most flexible and portable of any birth control device. Oral sex is more easily engaged in than copulation. Oral sex can be performed easily sitting, standing, or lying. Because of this it is far more mobile and can be engaged in nearly any place with minimum privacy. It can be interrupted, should circumstance dictate, quite quickly without undue embarrassment. It is, therefore, functionally more useful in crowded settings where privacy is at a premium. *Oragenitalism*, by Legma Gershon, claims there are 14,288,400 oral-genital positions possible; it would

require several lifetimes to validate this claim, and I theorize the author is a mathematician instead of a contortionist.

Human sexual dysfunction has become an obsession in the Western World, spawning numerous programs, articles, books, clinics and surrogate therapies. The two most common problems are male premature ejaculation and female orgasmic failure. Both of these are easily addressed with oral sex. Premature ejaculation is not a problem with oral sex since male erection, essential for copulation, is not necessary for female satisfaction with cunnilingus. And male ejaculation is appropriate at any time during fellatio.

Most "traditions" and "customs" regarding female sexuality are shibboleths designed to limit female enjoyment and exploration of it or, failing that, browbeating them into acceptance of inadequate male performance. Once these superstitions and barricades are overcome, as most Western women have discovered, oral sex using the tongue, lips and mouth to excite the vulva, vaginal opening and clitoris is the most effective path to fulfillment.

Performing cunnilingus is relatively simple and complex at the same time. It provides a variety of options all of which should be used according to the couple's sensitivities and desires. Various uses of the tongue, lips and mouth (and sometimes even nose) performing various licking, sucking, blowing and thrusting motions on the vulva, clitoris and vagina in erotic states of undress and in changing locations while sitting, standing, or lying are the fundamental options. Using these modest instructions, plus the human capacity for imagination, many women have found cunnilingus the answer to achieving orgasm.

For the male the fellatio stimulation has much the same effect. The vagina, like the penis, has little versatility for stimulation, whereas the mouth breath, lips and especially the tongue have a practically endless repertoire for experiment and stimulation. The mouth is easily lubricated and as easy to penetrate as the vagina. Most men report the intensity, touch and intimacy all lead to an intense orgasmic rapture, inducing an ecstatic trance so intense the male has to withhold the stimulation to hold onto his sanity. Here the French term for orgasm, "little death," may be more appropriate.

It is imperative not to allow genital-genital contact, especially any penile penetration of the vagina. Only complete abstinence of genital-genital contact can assure against pregnancy.

Sex therapy and medical experts agree that oral sex is extremely clean. The parts most often referred to as being unclean by the uninformed are the vulva and vagina with their discharge and odor, and male semen. Each female has her own distinctive odor, as does the male, and recognition of these scents is a means of bonding and habituation.

The vagina has a natural cleansing action which requires no internal cleansing. Douching kills or removes the naturally helpful bacteria essential to the self-cleaning action of the vagina, and often results in unnatural odors. The only preparation needed for cunnilingus is the normal washing of the vulva which removes all discharged material. With normal daily washing, the human sex organs are the most protected and cleanest areas of the human body.

Male semen sometimes elicits negative female response and they deal with this in a variety of ways from only swallowing part of it, to withdrawal, to withdrawal with manual stimulation. Any of these are acceptable for birth control, but some are not always adequate for male satisfaction, which may require complete swallowing. Women generally report semen as having a slightly salty taste with other tastes mixed in from lemon to garlic to whiskey.

Male semen consists of seminal plasma and spermatozoa with about 8% dry weight. The mixture varies between only one or two calories per ejaculation while at the same time, oral sex requires 30 to 150 calories of

energy. Semen contains about 30 compounds including fructose, ascorbic acid, creatine, citric acid, urea, sorbitol, pyruvic acid, glutathione, inositol, lactic acid, B12, blood group antigens, nucleic acids, hyaluronidase, spermidine, choline, and salts containing sodium, zinc, calcium, chlorine, magnesium, potassium, phosphorus and ammonia. By themselves, these natural materials can never cause pregnancy through the mouth, or any other health problems. The only potential health problems with oral sex are the sexually transmitted diseases that are also associated with copulation. These have the same prohibitions, causes and cures.

Oral sex should only be engaged in if both people enjoy it. Forced engagement is not only a turn-off but will eventually lead to destruction of the couple bonding. Beyond that, most humans are extremely anxious to please each other sexually, and oral sex as foreplay is already enjoyed almost universally among Westerners. Gomorrahic oral sex is probably only a pubic hair away.

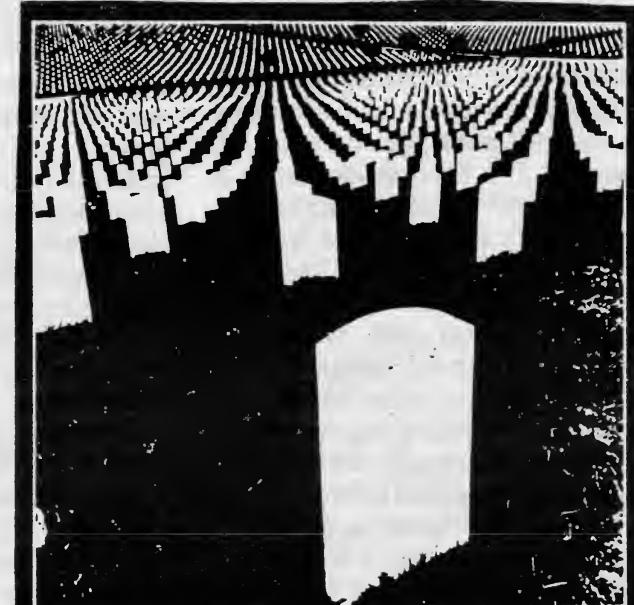
Some areas of the world have recently enjoyed a heartening, if not complete, reduction in birth rates. Many attribute this to the availability of birth control information and clinics, abortion on demand, a high educational level, the general desire to maintain a high standard of living, and in some instances, governmental incentives. I would add the prevalence of sex manuals extolling oral sex and the widespread practice of gomorrahing plus the lack of fanatical religious convictions and cultural taboos against it. Many couples gomorrah exclusively and this cannot but help causing a consequent drop in pregnancy rates.

Birth control groups may be extremely reluctant to promote oral sex. They worry that it could weaken their birth control credibility and lead to them being considered perverse. But the health risks of abortion are far greater than those of oral sex. The pain, discomfort, mental anguish, and social stigma associated with abortion should induce many women to prefer gomorrahing. If that is not enough, consider the health risks and inconvenience of various birth control devices such as the "pill," spermicides, diaphragms and IUDs.

Marshall and Suggs, in their book *Human Sexual Behavior*, note that fellatio and cunnilingus are practised in many societies around the world. Some will say it is wrong to spread further the practice of oral sex among Third World populations. I say it is wrong to send them demented missionaries and other archaic Western notions. How could it be wrong after we've already given them venereal diseases, styrofoam containers, transistor radios, and Pepsi? Surely if we can sell the Third World our polluting agricultural practices, infant destroying Beech-Nut baby formula, plastic dinnerware and the Christian religion, we can sell them on the idea of giving Gomorrah a try.

I say that if we can squeeze in another 90 million humans on the earth each year, we can squeeze in a little space to inform humans about the advantages of oral sex.

AMERICA'S RENEWABLE RESOURCE



OUR CHILDREN?

Les Talk "Man to Man"

BY LES U. KNIGHT

My personal message this issue is meant to be man-to-man, but I can't stop you women from eavesdropping. That's OK, you've probably heard what I've got to say... from each other.

Today I want to talk with you three-legged, heterosexual jokers about sex and responsibility. Just between you and me, are you still shuffling the responsibility for contraception off on your lover? Come on, be honest now. If you are, then this talk is mainly for you.

Men, I'll give it to you straight. It's time to stop paying lip-service to sexual equality... stop just talking about women's rights and dare to put your balls where your mouth is. (Sorry ladies, but this is man-talk).

It's time to take our fair share of the responsibility for contraception. In fact, why shouldn't we take all the responsibility for a change? Women have taken it for a long, long time. They've endured painful IUDs and side effects from the pill... abortions, miscarriages and, yes, even live births.

Most of us won't even endure a layer of latex rolled over the business end of our private parts. Come on, men! Somebody's getting screwed here, f' cryin' out loud.

If you've made your decision to be VHEMT (Voluntary Human Extinction Movement), make the next moral choice and take responsibility for your sex life. As millions can testify, being sterile ends the muss and fuss of contraception for the rest of your life. Every day you put it off is another day of uncertainty for you and your partner.

Why not take the worry out of being close and give your woman friend the freedom that too many men have taken for granted all these



Les flashes the double V sign for well-wishers.

years... the freedom from anxiety about starting someone for life.

Sure, men might fret about paternity suits bleeding them each month for about 18 years... big deal. What's money compared with the 24-hr.-a-day responsibility of a dependent?

While we're on the subject of money, let's remember that a vasectomy could pay for itself the first time you use it.

Other methods are, like, pay-as-you-go, y'know?

Speaking of paying... I can't compare the pain involved in an abortion with the discomfort of getting my tubes cut and tied... who's to say which is worse? It's just that abortion is only a temporary solution. Tie the lover's knot and you'll never have to say you're sorry.

Some of you might ask, "What if I change my mind in the future?" Well, then it could be too late. What if you get someone pregnant and then change your mind? It could be too late then, too. It's far better to mistakenly not have children than to find out that having one was a mistake. You can squirrel away some of your precious bodily fluids in a sperm bank if it would make you feel better... but, really now, isn't it time you came to grips with this delusion? Of course it is.

We know there are times when a man must have the... er, guts to make decisions in life that set his personal future. The most important decision for men today is whether or not we accept responsibility for preventing pregnancy and the demise of life on

planet Earth.

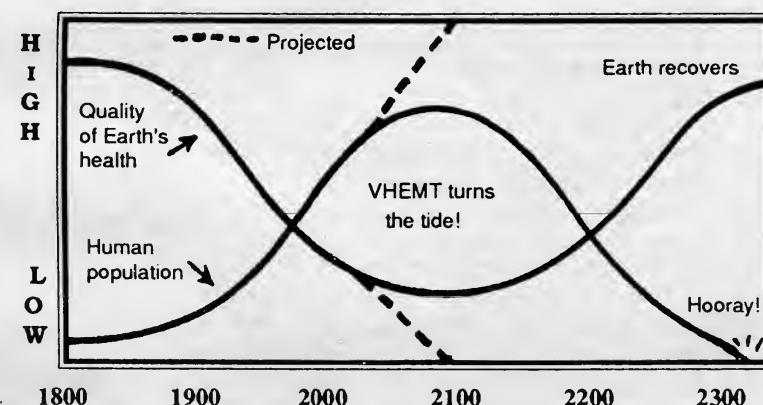
Common courtesy, finances, and altruism aside, there's a selfish reason for shootin' blanks... women appreciate it and they show it. When your lover knows you're safe, she loses that uptight feeling of dread... she can make love with carefree abandon. And, as you too fully realize what it means to be relieved of that nagging fear of conception, your sexual experiences will become less inhibited and more spontaneous. The release of anxious tension is a freeing experience for both you and your partner.

When the fear of pregnancy is banished from your sex life, a whole exciting world of enjoyment will move in to take its place.

I can't tell you what it's done for me.

But don't take my word for it, find out for yourself just how appreciative your partner can be. I gotta go now, something just came up.

(excerpted from *These EXIT Times*, a newsletter of the Voluntary Human Extinction Movement - VHEMT, pronounced "vehement" - that promotes the hopeful alternative to the extinction of millions, probably billions, of species of plants and animals: the voluntary extinction of one species, *Homo sapiens*... us. Contact PO Box 86646, Portland, OR 97286-0646.)



In Defense of Children...

BY LYNN JACOBS

For several years my nuclear family has been I and my children, Dusty and Sky, nearly 13 and 15. After one abortion 17 years ago, my former mate and I decided to procreate. Lynne bore the children, then had her tubes cut (me? — I'll never sire another). Yes, we purposefully allowed these two new beings to join the human horde. If I could go back 15 years... I'd do it again (zero-kid zealots grimace and puke).

I'm not proud—or ashamed—I had kids. It's a decision we made based on the primordial urge to breed (shoot me) and several things I want to explain below.

We all know that having kids is not popular with some Earth First!ers, to say the least. In an article in the December *Journal*, for example, Pete Jones declares, "REAL environmentalists DON'T HAVE KIDS!" In the *Journal* a year earlier, in response to a Shit fer Brains letter I wrote, Leslie Lyon claimed that I promote having babies to "engage in fertility contests" to "contribute to a new army of nature lovers." Similar and worse things about parenting have been written and said by others.

Well, FUCK THIS SHIT! I hope other EF!ers are as sick as I am of this baseless vilification and hate-mongering. Can't our assailants find wortier victims in which to inject their venom? Zero-kid zealots: Please consider that your ironclad standards may not always be best. Black-and-white interpretation of right and wrong may vent hostility or boost self-esteem, or you might honestly believe it to be environmentally correct, but it isn't realistic. Should the few remaining Pygmies and Bushmen refuse to procreate? Should we few Earth defenders have absolutely no children because the rest of the world has billions? By this line of thinking we should all live in high-rise apartments in cities to minimize the spread of development. Absolutist, selective self-denial forced on others is irrational moral

posturing (repressive bullshit), and selective extremism is no virtue when forced on others indiscriminately.

We all know that reducing human population is extremely important, but what is individually best ultimately depends on individual circumstances. Some of the most effective Earth activists I know have a child or two. Their knowing that their kids probably will be around after they're dead helps them feel closer to the planet and want to protect it even more. Strictly percentage-wise, activist parents can "make" activists a hell of a lot better than our twisted culture can. Many activists' kids are or are likely to be activists. Their relatively infinitesimal addition to human population will probably be more than compensated by their contributions — including their efforts to reduce population.

Who knows if *Homo sapiens* will be around much longer, but if it is, the Earth might need these people to fight for it, and to keep alive and demonstrate physically to other people how to live more naturally. As long as we humans do survive, we're going to need to preserve whatever naturalness within us we can. The more natural humans are in the future, the more they will feel the Earth and intuitively know what needs to be done to protect, restore, and live it.

We don't want to squelch any of our natural instincts entirely; all of them have a place and a purpose, and we'll need them in the long haul. Though all wild animal species curtail reproduction to balance overpopulation, none stop procreating altogether indefinitely. Earth-centered humans are an endangered species. Their refusing to procreate would simply mean fewer low-impact, activist, Earth-centered humans and a microscopic difference in the overall human population.

No, this does not imply that parenting is better than non-parenting, or promote fertility contests, anti-abortionism, fascism, or any of the

other garbage EF! parents are being saddled with. Is parenting a Nazi-like promotion of master races? More like trying to prevent the unwitting self-imposed genocide of Earth-centered reality.

Some of us radicals assume that none of this matters because humans will soon kill themselves off completely anyway. Who knows? NOBODY knows, that's the point. So this preconclusion seems a dangerous gamble considering what's at stake. Why not simply allow for the likely possibility that — like it or not — humans may survive another few decades or beyond? Don't cash in your chips till the game's over.

Aside from all this... other than human withdrawal from the Nature that spawned them, human overpopulation is the worst thing on Earth! I support, advocate, and beg people to use contraception, abortion, and sterilization unless they are absolutely certain they want, are prepared for, and think it best for them to have children, and to adopt or create only one or two if they do. If most people did this, the planet's human population would immediately plummet and reach what is natural for our species (10-50 million or so?) in a century or two. In other words, the human horde would decrease so rapidly that "the environmental crisis" would quickly dissipate (assuming that we haven't already unleashed some irreversible environmental disaster).

And some other parents I know encounter more anti-kid pressure from the radicals we commonly associate with than have-more-kids pressure from society. This crusade against those of us with a child or two is unfounded, misplaced, and divisive, not to mention hard on the kids.

Let's encourage anyone who's seriously committed to working for the earth to do so however s/he thinks best.

EARTH FIRST! FINANCIAL TIMES

Earth First! Foundation 1990 Treasurer's Report

Beginning balance, Jan. 1, 1990	\$51,035.87	
Ending balance, Dec. 31, 1990	\$29,703.69	
Committed Funds, Dec. 31, 1990	\$42,196.94	96.7%
Uncommitted Funds, Dec. 31, 1990	\$988.86	3.3%
 Income		
Contributions, unrestricted	28,624.47	71.6%
Contributions, earmarked	9,877.83	24.7%
Interest	1,490.96	3.7%
Total	\$39,993.26	100.0%
 Expense		
Contract Services	2,000.00	3.3%
Copying costs	300.32	0.5%
Office Equipment	209.38	0.3%
Other Expenses	380.00	0.6%
Postage and Shipping	520.24	0.9%
Printing and Publications	141.29	0.2%
Projects	54,697.03	89.2%
Supplies	145.32	0.2%
Telephone, administrative	1,363.97	2.2%
Travel	1,577.89	2.6%
Total	\$61,325.44	100.0%
 Projects Funded, 1990		
A Call From the Wild Roadshow	1,050.00	
Alive and Wild Roadshow	500.00	
Appalachian Trail Hike	1,300.00	
Arizona EF! Newsletter(earmarked)	779.03	
Biodiversity Project(earmarked)	15,504.46	
Chesapeake EF! Education Campaign	800.00	
Colorado EF! Livestock Education Project	960.00	
Connection With The Earth Art Show Brochure	500.00	
Defend the Blackleaf Project(MT)	500.00	
EF! Environmentally Sound Promotions(earmarked)	3,315.00	
EF! Wild Thang Roadshow	1,410.00	
Free Our Public Lands Project	2,610.00	
Fingerlakes EF! Newsletter	400.00	
Greater Ecosystem Alliance Grizzly Project	800.00	
Grizzly Bear Task Force	1,500.00	
Greenfire Roadshow (earmarked)	50.00	
Local Organizing Project	3,000.00	
Longleaf Pine Education Project	3,000.00	
Northeast US Rendezvous	1,000.00	
Ohio Rendezvous	1,350.00	
Paulson, Stamp Money	50.00	
Phoenix Earth Day Booth Livestock Education	350.00	
Preserve Appalachian Wilderness	1,775.00	
Reclaim the Grassroots Project	3,500.00	
Redwood Summer Video	2,000.00	
Redwood Summer Office	4,000.00	
J.Seed	80.54	
S.T.P. School(Labor-Environmental Solidarity Network)	1,000.00	
Workers Against Toxic Chemical Hazards	1,000.00	
Yellowstone EF! Project	1,000.00	
Total	\$55,084.03	

Earth First! journal 1991 financial statement, as of March 5.
Next year we'll print out a full year statement.

	Current	PCT
Income		
donations income	11,173.96	51.7%
new subs income	8,128.00	37.6%
renew subs income	520.00	2.4%
advertising income	495.00	2.3%
T-shirt income	567.75	2.6%
bumpersticker income	178.00	0.8%
music income	182.50	0.8%
caps income	0.00	0.0%
windows/agitators income	139.00	0.6%
patches income	27.00	0.1%
credit-to refund \$ or give as	146.00	0.7%
Killing Roads & Reprint income	0.00	0.0%
video sales income	0.00	0.0%
wholesale journals income	65.46	0.3%
single journal copy income	5.00	0.0%
Books income	0.00	0.0%
Hats income	0.00	0.0%
SubTotal	\$21,627.67	100.0%
 Total	 \$21,627.67	 100.0%
 Expense		
advertising expense	30.00	0.1%
bank charges expense	2.50	0.0%
computer expense	1,417.84	6.6%
printing expense	1,749.24	8.1%
merchandise expense	0.00	0.0%
office supplies expense	357.45	1.7%
refunds expense	22.29	0.1%
office rent expense	75.00	0.3%
postage & shipping expense	2,594.96	12.0%
phone expense	137.93	0.6%
utilities expense	0.00	0.0%
misc. expense	0.00	0.0%
copying/FAX expense	46.55	0.2%
contract for services	1,000.00	4.6%
SubTotal	\$7,433.76	34.4%
 Total	 \$7,433.76	 34.4%
 Net Profits	 \$14,193.91	 65.6%

Meanwhile, The Forest Service lost \$19.49 million on 1.015 billion board feet of tree slaughtered in the Northern Region in 1990.

Direct Action Fund 1990 Report

In 1990, the Earth First! Direct Action Fund provided funding for EF! campaigns as never before. Both through money that actually went through the DAF bank account and funds the DAF helped raise that went directly to campaigns, actions, and legal defense funds, EF!DAF helped activists in Montana, New Mexico, Canada, Washington DC, California, Oregon, Arizona, and Colorado carry out hard-hitting no-compromise campaigns, and supported the organizing activities of a number of roving activists as well. The most ambitious funding effort of DAF this year, indeed the most massive campaign by far ever undertaken by EF!, was Redwood Summer. The Direct Action Fund put over \$60,000 into Redwood Summer activities, including support for six Redwood Summer offices across California, direct action preps, production of flyers, leaflets, press releases, posters, other educational materials concerning forest issues and direct action, action handbooks, slide shows, and of course action gear: banners, climbing equipment, radios, ropes, tree platforms, tarps, tape recorders to record marbled murrelets, and other action essentials. DAF provided support for a summer-long base camp run superbly by Seeds of Peace that was home to and fed 60-600 people a day. The basecamp was a staging area for demos and actions, and familiarized thousands of people from around the country with affinity group process, woods action techniques, and timber country politics.

EF! Direct Action Fund money raised for Redwood Summer was also spent on several huge marches and rallies, a demo against FBI harassment, expenses for experienced EF! organizers to come from out-of-state, and communication (phones, faxes, and econet, etc.). Expenses for a large rendezvous and action in late July in Sequoia National Forest in the southern Sierra Nevadas were also underwritten by DAF. There were massive phone bills and other expenses incurred in the course of dealing with media, and political and legal fallout after the bombing of Redwood Summer architects Judi Bari and Darryl Cherney (DAF helped cover some of these, which I included with Redwood Summer expenses). It should also be noted that a number of other entities contributed significantly to the funding of Redwood Summer independent of DAF, notably Seeds of Peace, the various outpost offices, the Mendocino Environmental Center, the SF Environmental Action Center, the Arcata Action Center, and individual fund-raising efforts.

In addition to Redwood Summer, DAF distributed over \$20,000 in 1990 to direct action campaigns around the country. These included:

- Sea Turtle Campaign, including banner hanging
- Actions & Education in the fight to stop encroachment on griz habitat in Montana
- "Save the Planet" banner hanging on Golden Gate Bridge
- Activist assistance to native people fighting dam project in Canada
- Tree climbing actions in defense of old growth in Montana & Washington
- Wolf Action Network
- Defense of old growth in Northern California
- Tree-sit outside Portland, Oregon, in endangered old growth forest
- Bison slaughter protests in the Yellowstone Ecosystem
- Campaign against American Express development in grizzly bear reintroduction area

In addition to specific campaigns, the DAF supported work of activists who either travelled to help organize new EF! groups, did educational outreach, or trained groups of activists in non-violent direct action techniques. Then, of course, there is the dreaded (but unavoidable, no matter how unbureaucratic you may strive to be) overhead: printing and mailing of fund-raising letters, computer work for the mailing list, the ever-present phone bills, and purchase of recycled treeflesh. Some money went to pay for "staff tasks": mailing list maintenance, bookkeeping, etc., though the DAF has been, and continues to be by and large a volunteer operation. Support for phone and postage expenses has become quite important as the DAF phone and PO Box have evolved into a major information clearinghouse for media and the public. I estimate that overhead has eaten up less than 8% of DAF funds, the bulk of that going for direct expenses related to fundraising.

There's been some restructuring in the DAF in the last year. Mike Roselle, who founded the EF! Direct Action Fund several years ago and who has been its primary fundraiser, is working full-time for Greenpeace right now. This has left principal administration of the DAF to Karen Pickett, who had been working closely with Mike on the DAF in various capacities since its inception. Mike will, however, remain connected with DAF and will continue to help raise funds for EF! direct actions. This past fall, a DAF working committee was formed, consisting of people who had, in various ways, been contributing to DAF's health for some time: Steve Barton, who has been DAF's computer whiz for a couple of years, Bob Stern, who has helped keep the IRS out of our hair, and Daniel Barron, who has worked on fundraising, mailing lists, information dissemination and other administrative stuff related to the DAF. The purpose of this group of people is to discuss (and solve!) problems that may arise, come up with fund-raising plans and schemes, and to see to it that the nitty gritty work of DAF is carried out effectively. This working group is ever-open (just remember the "W" word), as are DAF's books, and all other aspects of DAF. Donor lists and new fund-raising ideas and assistance are always welcome, as are requests for funds. We are there for you, the activists. We plan to put out guidelines and suggestions for applying for DAF funds soon. If you want to be on the mailing list for that, send your address to the address below.

Raising money for EF! direct actions has always been a challenge, and continues to be, in the face of internal controversy and outside infiltration and disruption. As is clear by this report, the EF! DAF raised and disbursed a lot of money for direct action in defense of the earth in 1990. But our coffers are empty once again, which is, in fact, in keeping with our goal of getting all funds raised to activists and campaigns as quickly as possible. But our commitment remains strong to support activists everywhere doing the grassroots work of Earth First! and to do so in as direct and non-bureaucratic a manner as possible. Some of the actions you read about in recent issues of the Journal were made possible by help from DAF. Help keep these actions going by sending donations to the Direct Action Fund. We especially need donations now as spring rolls around, and with it, the active logging, roadbuilding, mining and earth raping season. Our address is Earth First! Direct Action Fund, PO Box 210, Canyon, CA 94516. Phone: 415-376-7329.

—KAREN PICKETT

The Timber Beast had a Tough Year...

	1990 sales	1990 profit
International Paper	\$13 billion	\$569 million
Weyerhaeuser	\$9 billion	\$394 million
Georgia-Pacific	\$13 billion	\$365 million
Champion International	\$5 billion	\$223 million
Scott Paper	\$5 billion	\$148 million
Willamette Industries	\$2 billion	\$130 million
IP Timberlands	\$195 million	\$106 million
Potlatch	\$1.3 billion	\$99 million
Louisiana-Pacific	\$1.8 billion	\$91 million
ITT Rayonier	\$106 million	\$79 million
Boise Cascade	\$4.2 billion	\$75 million
Longview Fiber	\$685 million	\$61 million
Plum Creek (BN/BR)	\$373 million	\$22 million
Pope & Talbot	\$562 million	\$20 million
Pope Resources	\$28 million	\$4 million

—WASHINGTON EF!

BOOK REVIEWS

Humans and Other Animals: Beyond the Boundaries of Anthropology

by Barbara Noske, distributed by Unwin Hyman Inc., Winchester, MA 01890

REVIEWED BY CROW SMITH

A friend hands me a book, wants it reviewed — author starving, kids, no job, etc. — yeah yeah. A year and a half later, 2,000 miles and four houses later, its still holding the bookshelf up. Mumbling something derogatory about sloth, she wants it back. Okay, okay, I promise, eyeing the bookshelf, and begin, quite unenthused, which is perhaps how all book reviews should begin (far less of them would get finished that way). There hasn't been much worth reading since the invention of movable type, especially when it comes to philosophy. Humanism has constricted the possibilities of thought like an ill-fitting girdle (is there a good fitting girdle? what the fuck is a girdle?) and though it is not all eco-la-la, too much of the antihumanist-deep-eco-femo-naturalism reads like the new age with footnotes.

So anyway, I'm happily surprised: 170 pages of good philosophical, political, ethnological, anthropological, and just plain thoughtful thinking. Noske's book is about animals — how we mistreat them, how we misunderstand them, and what we should do about it. In particular she's concerned about the "study" of animals, for it is the dubious achievement of our culture to have entrusted the knowledge and care of our fellow critters to the hands of a small group of "knowledgeable experts." Now Noske, with an MS in anthropology and a PhD in social philosophy, would not seem qualified to undertake such a critique — she is not a certified expert after all. But that is just her point. *Humans and Other Animals: Beyond the Boundaries of Anthropology* argues very convincingly that the self-imposed animal experts — biologists, zoologists, ecologists, ethnologists, sociobiologists, blabologists, etc. — are simply not equipped to understand our fury, feathered, and scaly friends due to the mechanistic blinders they are awarded along with their PhDs. Anthropology, by contrast, "is the science

sively human trait, it is a complex relationship between evolving animals in dynamic ecosystems.

There is actually less domestication today than in the past when lions, baboons, gazelles, antelopes, hyenas, hippopotamuses, frogs, vultures, ostriches, cheetahs, storks, herons, ibises, hares, mongooses, cassowaries, white cockatoos, zebras, oysters, and moray eels were all domesticated. Domestication, Noske suggests, is a temporary relationship which is neither inevitable nor permanent (I wonder how long moo moo cows would last in the wild). Just because the human domestication of animals has been around for (a scant) 12,000 years, the complete control and commodification of an animal's entire existence which we witness today, is not thereby justified: "capture, taming and reproductive isolation were neither the main nor the necessary characteristics of domesticated animals during the early stages of their domestication." In prehistory it would have been difficult to distinguish wild from domestic animals. The latter foraged, unpeened, entirely for themselves and freely interbred with their wild relatives. They remained part of the ecosystem which included their role as prey animals as is done today with the mithen (wild ox) in tribal India and the reindeer in Northern Eurasia.

FACTORY FARMING — One thing that capitalists and Marxists agree on, is that mountains and chickens are just passive resources to be molded by the activity of the real actors of the modern drama — workers and bosses; it is just a matter of who controls their domination. This is very much the reason that Marxism in our time is quickly becoming irrelevant; it has been unable to address the ecological crisis or comprehend the revolutionary stance of eco-anarchism, eco-feminism, and deep ecology. Noske, however, breathes some life into the red corpse by showing that despite itself, the Marxist critique of the alienating capitalist workplace can help us understand and put an end to the exploitation of animals.

She simply points out the shamefully obvious — pigs and cows are not passive resources, they are active workers and suffer all the humiliation and oppression that human workers do: "The precise calculation of animal physical and behavioral traits in terms of gains and losses, reminds one of the time-and-motion studies carried on in human production and labor-processes." The critique of capital then, must be more fundamentally understood as a critique of the domination and complete control of everything that walks, crawls, farts or just soaks up sun, for the ends of production and efficiency. "The animals' natural capacity for movement, play, preening, social interaction and contact with the natural environment is almost felt to be subversive: much animal behavior is referred to as 'unbusinesslike' (by the bosses). Like the human worker's creativity, it has to be kept under control — or better still, done away with. "All animal activity must be directed toward cheap and rapid production of human-wanted things."

Extending Marx's four-fold analysis of alienation, Noske shows that commercial animals are alienated from their products (their offspring and their own bodies), from their productive activity (their bodily functions are appropriated and controlled for the ends of capital), from their fellow-workers (being either isolated from birth in feeding cells or crushed together in unnaturally large groups), and from their species life (being mentally and physically tortured, genetically manipulated, and generally fucked with, factory animals are no longer able to cope with a free and natural environment). In short, like their human counterparts, "animals have become reduced to mere appendages of computers and machines."

FEMINISM — Though not defining herself as such, Noske has been strongly influenced by the clarity and power of feminist insights. She constantly draws our attention to the parallel domination of women and animals as well as showing how imposed gender hierarchies determine the way in which male science interprets the world of animals. In the workplace as well, women are made to suffer a greater exploitation which they share with animals. Though men are able to escape the alienating confines of the factory (a man's home is his castle, *¿que no?*), women, like animal workers, get no time off — they are made to serve others 24 hours a day.

BEYOND ANTHROPOLOGY — Having spent almost exactly half the book describing the actual suffering that animals endure on a day to day basis for the benefit of a few fat humans (though very much a critic of humanism, Noske clearly shows that domination is not for the sake of all humans equally — among the exploited are Third Worlders, minorities, women, and the poor), Noske turns a critical eye toward the biological and social sciences. This is the heart of her book, the place where she exposes the perfect fit between the economic appropriation of animals and

the assumptions and methods of the biological sciences. It is also the place where she shows that the social sciences must quite naturally be expanded to respond to the flying, swimming and crawling people all around us. "Twentieth century biology is moving fast into the direction of theoretical de-animalization." Whether approaching animals from a genetic, molecular, organic or behavioral view, modern science sees only mindless mechanical events which could theoretically be simulated in every detail by a computer. Ecology (supposedly "the subversive science") is no better as it is perfectly content with models borrowed from economics and physics, turning nature into neutral energy flows and resource exchanges. There is no recognition of significant differences between animals, plants, rocks and car engines. It is not by accident or oversight that the intimate and intelligent aspects of nature are missed: the very assumptions which have been used to construct these sciences, make it impossible for them to appear:

"The biological paradigm is just not designed to handle things that are socially and culturally created and which in turn shape their creators. As positive sciences, biology, ethology and behavioral psychology can only deal with material and observable objects and events... Their paradigm does not allow for a phenomenon such as culture — it simply does not possess the methodological equipment to recognize such a thing."

Social Science, on the other hand, wants nothing to do with animals. Assuming the rest of the universe is a mute machine, social scientists (as well as Marxists and many feminists) have felt the need to distinguish the human world as a uniquely intelligent sphere which is not biologically determined nor rightfully exploitable as is the "natural" world. One can see the denial of human animality as a defensive reaction to the exploitation of all things animal. In separating off a distinct field of subjective study with distinct methods, however, the tacitly affirm the adequacy of objective methods for the study of animals. "Since the biological sciences, with the compliance of the social sciences, have been passing themselves off as the expert animal sciences, animals have become associated with purely biological explanations."

But the presence of language and tool use by a great many animals makes such a split untenable. So also the obviously cultural world of apes, wolves, insects, and elephants. Noske goes on to show that even self-consciousness, the bastion of humanism, is not unique to humans — many animals including grizzlies and horses have a sense of self. She displays a wealth of fascinating knowledge about animal cultures and intelligence to prove her point. The last chapter, however, is the most far-reaching and visionary, for when we "prove" that other animals have real languages or use tools, we do so on our terms, by showing that they are (or can be made to be) like us. Humans are still taken as the measure of all things and the proof of a crow's worth is to the degree to which it approximates humanity. This is the danger of substituting one readymade science of animals for another. The social sciences, precisely because they were created in opposition to the biological science are dialectically dependent upon the latter. They tend to place far too much emphasis on cognition, teleology and representational (i.e. rational, "picture" thinking). In fact, this view of humanity is no longer universally accepted even by contemporary philosophers and social scientists. The new science of animals, if there is to be one, will have to change the social sciences as much as it does the biological.

In the last, all too short chapter, Noske uses numerous examples of interspecies communication including feral children raised by wolves, gazelles and other animals to show that we are clearly capable of meeting other animals on communal terms. Dianne Fossey's life/study with the Mountain gorillas of Rwanda is one of the few scientific examples we have. Noske's interest here is not in animal-human communication, that is, she wants to show that understanding is served less by making animals act like humans, than it is by humans learning to become involved as animals with the animals around them. Just as anthropologists do not make other cultures speak English, we need to learn and experience the ways of other animals from within their own world. What she calls for finally (and shows is not only possible but happening all the time), is an empathetic relationship with animals that respects their otherness while recognizing that the laboratory paradigm of purely external knowledge is inadequate. As animals, we experience animality from within, and are capable of developing and expanding our perceptual and empathetic awareness to partake of the greater community of earthly life.

Oh yeah, I'm not giving the book back.



of the Other, it has all the makings of an inter-subjective science even if situated in a sea of subject-object oriented sciences." Objective scientists have been walking about the earth as if having just arrived from another planet, notebook in hand, recording "vocalizations" and "presentations" for too long. The anthropologist, by contrast, "does not work with her mind as if observing humans in a laboratory setting — she has to immerse herself body, mind and soul in the O'her's sphere, sharing her people's daily life, learning their language as well as their habits and views." Assuming that we have to "study" animals, we should approach them not as biological machines but as other intelligences, familiar but different cultures of the same earth.

The book is astonishing in its breadth of knowledge and compassion. Noske's study of the history of domestication, for example, is matched only by her close examination of the possible evolutionary scenarios leading to the emergence of *Homo sapiens*. Her sympathetic understanding (and clear explanation) of both the liberating potential and the failure of traditional Marxism and feminism is matched by her subtle reading of Darwin and her succinct chapter on the history of western concepts of nature since Plato. All this mingled with the concrete focus of an activist (her detailed chapters on the actual practices of factory farming and the ins and outs of the international monopoly she calls the "Animal Industrial Complex" is harrowing) and a sensitivity alive with the love and close contact with other animals.

DOMESTICATION — "The (possible) origins of domestication can be analyzed in two ways: at the ecocentric level where domestication appears as a relation between two species, and at the anthropocentric level where domestication appears as a process occurring in human society." The history of domestication, read as the history of a human activity, is as arrogant as it is unintelligible. Noske stresses the impacts upon and contributions of the many plants and animals involved. Domestication is not an exclu-

BULLETINS

Lou Gold Schedule

Listed below are dates and places where Lou Gold will presenting his slide show, "Lessons from the Ancient Forest: Earth Wisdom and Political Activism." For general information on the show in your area, call the number listed below. For general questions about Lou, contact Beth at the Siskiyou Regional Education Project, P.O. Box 13070, Portland, Oregon 97213, (503) 249-2958. Locations without a contact number are unconfirmed.

Mar 20 Harrisburg, PA 717-599-5986
 21 Pittsburgh, PA 412-682-0986
 23 Pittsburgh, PA 412-241-1903
 25 Frostburg, MD 301-689-4311
 26 Columbia, MD 301-964-4906
 27 Baltimore, MD
 28 Simsbury, CT 203-658-4444
 Apr 12-13 Los Angeles, CA, Eco-Expo
 818-906-2700
 15 Nashville, TN 615-421-7450
 16 Knoxville, TN
 17 Rockford, IL 815-335-2915
 18 Oshkosh, WI 414-424-1144
 21 Washington, DC 202-667-5150
 22 Decorah, IA 319-873-3736
 23 Iowa City, IA 319-354-6674
 24 Ames, IA 515-292-2801
 25 Denver, CO 303-871-5829
 29-May 2 more midwest locations
 May 3-5 Carbondale, IL, Heartwood Conf. 812-723-2430
 6 Coeur d'Alene, ID 208-667-3133/3367
 13-15 Anchorage, AK
 24-27 National Forest Reform Powwow, Angel Fire, NM 505-982-9656

1991 Round River Rendezvous

The Rondy will be August 5-11 in Vermont's Green Mountain National Forest, so cough up your \$20 now and send it to 1991 RRR, Box 653, Greenfield, MA 01302. Send the RRR committee a stamped, self-addressed envelope and it will send you directions and details for the Rondy. Make your plans to be in the Green Mountains in August!

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Seed & Lyons Concert Schedule

John Seed & Dana Lyons are going on a concert tour to raise funds for the defense of James Bay and Rainforests. Get in touch with Dana through one of the contacts en route or try him at (206) 376-5489 POB 164 Oiga, WA 98279.

PRE-TOUR SCHEDULE:

MARCH 15: 8PM, Dana at Wellesley College, Schneider Hall contact: Joelle Ogg 617-239-2594
 MARCH 16: 8:30 PM, Kone Auditorium, Dana at Tufts Univ., Boston, SEAC Conference contact: Matt Jacobson 802-297-1022
 MARCH 17-22: Dana with Steve MacAusland & David Brower James Bay Tour (dates/places to be announced) contact: Steve MacAusland 617-329-7335
 MARCH 23: 7:30 at City Hall, Dana at Burlington, VT, James Bay Activists conference, contact: Susan Meeker-Lowry 802-223-7943
 TOUR SCHEDULE:
 MARCH 25: Norwich Congregational Church, Norwich, VT. 7:30 show. contact: Mike Zwinkelmeyer 802-649-2940 w/603-646-7309
 MARCH 26: ?
 MARCH 27: Syracuse, NY contact: Todd Nachowitz 315-479-5977
 MARCH 28: Ottawa, Ontario contact: Allison Gayle 613-233-4653
 MARCH 29: Schenectady, no show contact: Pat Lyons 518-346-5743
 MARCH 30: Brattleboro, VT at the Common Ground contact: Matt Jacobsen 802-297-1022
 APRIL 1: ?
 APRIL 2: Unity College, Unity, ME contact: Heather Carl 207-948-9981
 APRIL 3: College of the Atlantic, Bar Harbor, ME contact: Patti D'Angelo 207-288-2262
 APRIL 4: Harvard University, Cambridge, MA contact: Andrea Quong 617-498-3507
 APRIL 5: Yale University, New Haven, CT contact: Dave Oshinsky 203-436-3074
 APRIL 6: Asheville, NC or Hampshire College, MA
 APRIL 7: U Virginia, Charlottesville (with Aleka's Attic) afternoon outdoor show contact: Laura Yamhure 804-979-1772
 APRIL 8: The Bayou, Washington DC (with Aleka's Attic)
 APRIL 9: Swarthmore College, Swarthmore PA contact: Brendan Kelly 215-328-8184
 APRIL 10: 7:30 PM The Wetlands, New York City (with Aleka's Attic) contact: Russ Weis 212-966-5244
 APRIL 11: SUNY Purchase, Purchase, NY contact: Stephanie Soalt 914-251-7491
 APRIL 12: Philadelphia, no show
 APRIL 13: Princeton University, Princeton, NJ contact: Fern Alexander 609-924-0475
 APRIL 14: The Learning Alliance, NY City, Full-day workshop: "Rediscovering our Deep Ecology" contact: Learning Alliance 212-226-7171

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Start Your Own Pirate Radio

Following the Canadian Radio and Television Commission decision to grant the last legal FM radio frequency to a cowboy music station and the federal government's decision to uphold that choice, the Anarchist Hotline has made available a number of copies of the *Complete Manual of Pirate Radio*.

The booklet is an easy-to-understand outline of how to build a do-it-yourself radio station. Any person with a basic understanding of electronics can use the information here to put herself on the air wherever she is. If you have a desire for free airwaves then this booklet is for you. Dance music radio is yours if you want it. To order a copy call the Anarchist Hotline at 416-535-5731 and leave a message. Someone will get back to you. Or you can write c/o Box 366, Station E, Toronto, Ontario M6H 4E3, CANADA.

—ECOMEDIA BULLETIN

West Coast Rondy

Earth First!ers in California, Oregon and Washington will be hosting a regional rendezvous June 26 - July 1 in the Siskiyou Mountains of southern Oregon. Please mark these dates on your calendar.

We are encouraging the use of alternative transportation and will be shuttling folks to the site from Grants Pass. Folks who wish to take the Green Tortoise to GP should make their reservations now.

Rendezvous committee contacts: ride coordinator: Rebekah, 503-343-7305, workshops coordinator: Karen, 503-343-7305, site location: Kelpie, 503-592-3083, publicity: Mike and Robert, 707-943-3623.

See you there!

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The Predator Project

Predators: biologically, they are flesh eaters, secondary consumers, top of the food chain; ecologically, they are indicator species, symbols of wildness, and keystones for ecosystem protection; politically, they are competitors to human "progress."

Competition is the single most important dynamic between humans and the planet's wild predators, as humans have used it as justification to hassle and kill these fellow hunters. In many cases, this offensive war against the wild ones has resulted in their extirpation and potential extinction. This global threat to predators, coupled with the idea that predators represent wildness and are a rallying point for ecosystem preservation, is the motivation behind the work of the Wolf Action Network, the Grizzly Bear Task Force, and the All the Dead Critters campaign.

These common motivations have resulted in a common goal for those of us involved in organizing under the banners of the aforementioned campaigns: to educate and inspire people into taking active roles in the defense of predators. Enter The Predator Project, in which we as organizers endeavor to unite efforts on behalf of predators, be they grizzly bears, wolves, coyotes, eagles, great blue herons, ferrets, bluefin tuna or any other predator. By combining our efforts to educate, inspire, and defend, we hope to:

1) join with others working to defend the vast array of predators;

2) reach more people with a broader, more complete message: America Needs Predators For Intact Ecosystems.

The individual campaigns that will make up the Predator Project already reach farther than the EF! movement; rest assured that we will continue to send out newsletters as part of our effort to educate and inspire. We are also, as we have been in the past, open to and encourage anyone who wishes to help us in any way she so desires, including, but not limited to:

- Educating others through public educational meetings and events, letters-to-the-editors, fundraisers, or any other means.
- Informing us about issues or actions concerning the well-being of any predator, so that we can act upon it in a timely manner.
- Working with us on local and regional issues which you are interested in and/or familiar with, as geographic proximity to issues is always a benefit.
- Raising funds to help keep us going in our many efforts. Yes, we are still all volunteers, and your donations will be used solely for four P's: phone calls, printing, postage, and petrol.

For All Things Wild And Free, Thanks for your continued support!
-PREDATOR PROJECT PEOPLE



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Earth First! Directory

The Earth First! Directory lists the contact points for the international Earth First! movement. It is divided into four sections: 1) National EF! offices in the United States; 2) International contacts; 3) Active EF! Chapters or Groups; and 4) Contact persons where there is as yet no active EF! group. If you are interested in becoming active with the Earth First! movement, reach the folks listed for your area.

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal provides a forum for Earth Firsters around the world. This directory is provided as a service to independent EF! groups. If you would like to be listed as a contact or as a group, or have address changes or corrections, contact Earth First!, Box 5176, Missoula, MT 59806. 406-728-8114.

LOCAL NEWSLETTERS: Addresses marked with a ** produce either an Earth First! newsletter or regular mailings for their area or issue. Contact them directly to receive their newsletter or otherwise be on their mailing list.

USUAL DISGUSTING PLEA FOR MONEY

The Earth First! movement runs on your financial support. We don't need as much as other groups since we are grassroots, volunteer, decentralized and have low overhead. Moreover, you get to select where your hard-earned money goes. Don't send your contributions to this newspaper, send them directly to one of these hard working groups:

- *Earth First! Foundation, POB 1683 Corvallis, OR 97339 (contributions to the Foundation are tax-deductible)
- *Arizona Earth First!, POB 3412, Tucson, AZ 85722
- *Bay Area Earth First!, POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516
- *Big Bend Earth First!, POB 20582, Tallahassee, FL 32316
- *Colorado Earth First!, Box 1166, Boulder, CO 80306
- *EF! Biodiversity Project, POB 3132, Boulder, CO 80307-3132
(Contributions to the EF! Foundation earmarked for the Biodiversity Project are tax-deductible.)
- *EF! Ocean-Dolphin Task Force, POB 77062, SF, CA 94107-7062
- *Ecotopia Earth First!, POB 34, Garberville, CA 95440
- *Everglades Earth First!, POB 557735, Miami, FL 33255
- *Florida Earth First!, POB 13864, Gainesville, FL 32604
- *Lakes Area EF!, POB 202, Brainerd, MN 56401
- *Los Angeles Earth First!, POB 4381, North Hollywood, CA 91607
- *Midwest Headwaters Earth First!, POB 14691, Madison, WI 53714
- *PAW, POB 51A, Bondville, VT 05340
- *Ranching Task Force, POB 5784, Tucson, AZ 85703
- *Stumptown Earth First!, POB 13765, Portland, OR 97213
- *Santa Cruz Earth First!, POB 344, Santa Cruz, CA 95061
- *Southern Willamette Earth First!, POB 10384, Eugene, OR 97440
- *Virginians for Wilderness, Route 1, Box 250, Staunton, VA 24401
- *Washington Earth First!, POB 95316, Seattle, WA 98145
- *Wild Rockies Earth First!, POB 7891, Missoula, MT 59807
- *Wolf Action Network, POB 6733 Bozeman, MT 59771
- *Yellowstone Earth First!, Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715

This fundraising appeal is placed as a service to the Earth First! movement.
THANK YOU for your support!

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